# The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 10.—Sixth Year. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1889. No. 48.



## A BARGAIN!

50 Pairs Men's All Wool Pants

$2.00 A PAIR.

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Telephone Call 563. 35 Johnson Street, Victoria.

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We have the finest premises and the largest and best assorted stock in the province.

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Policies issued and losses paid promptly and liberally by the undersigned without reference to the home office.

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| 9-4 White Honeycomb Quilts | $1.00 | 12-4 White Honeycomb Quilts | $1.75 |
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| Best quality 10-4 Sheeting | 40c. yard |
| Double Warp and Best Twilled Sheeting | 45c. yard |
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| Linen Table Napkins | 75c. dozen |
| ¾ Linen Table Napkins | from $1.60 dozen |
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THE WHITE HOUSE,

1889--NEW GOODS--1889

CARPETS, Beautiful New Designs.

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FURNITURE, in Endless Variety.

ALSO A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

China Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Services. Baby Buggies, with Wire and Wooden Wheels, and the Largest Assortment of House Furnishing Goods in the Province. Come and see them.

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IN LOTS ON VIEWFIELD AND CONSTANCE FARMS,

Fronting on the Esquimalt and Craigflower Roads, and to the rear of these roads.

This property lies between Victoria and Esquimalt, being brought close to Victoria by the New Bridge across the Harbor. A most healthy and desirable situation for residences, commands Magnificent Views of the Olympian Mountain Range and other fine scenery. There is an abundant supply of excellent water.

For particulars apply to H. F. Heisterman & Co., Barnes' Block, 3 Bastion Square, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ld., 49 Government Street, Lowenberg, Harris & Co., Government Street, Or to Alexander Munro, Hudson's Bay Co. my15 Real Estate Agents.

P. H. DONOVAN,

Architect and Superintendent.

Plans and Specifications prepared for Public and Private Buildings.

Orders from other localities promptly attended to.

Office—124 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. f8

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE SHARES in the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company Limited. Apply to CHARLES WILSON, Solicitor, Broughton street. ja23tf

The Estate of Thomas F. Wilson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL persons claiming to be creditors of the estate of Thomas F. Wilson, late of Pierce County, Washington Territory, deceased, are required to send full particulars of their claims to Messrs. Roberts & Taylor, Solicitors, Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1889, when the Administrators will proceed to distribute the moneys in his hands among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have notice.

Dated the 15th day of February, 1889.

ROBERT IRVING,
The Administrator of the Estate in British Columbia.

feb16-1mo Victoria, B. C.

WORTH KNOWING WHERE TO BUY CHEAPEST!

W. & J. WILSON

ARE SELLING THEIR SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF

SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, UNDERWEAR,

Waterproofs and Boys' Clothing, Etc., Etc.,

AT BEDROCK PRICES.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.


### WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for hotel work immediately. Apply at the Brunswick, Yates street. f28

WANTED—A girl to do general house work. Apply 230 Mrs. Dr. Milne, 26 Douglas street. fe25 1w

WANTED—A girl to take care of children. Apply at 61 Kane street.

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply at the Haverne House, No 109 Pandora Avenue. f23-1f

WANTED—To purchase a horse for general purposes. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 684. fe23

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply between 12 and 1 to Mrs. R. E. Jackson, 19 Richardson street. fe22-1w

FARM HAND WANTED. Address "A. B. C." Times Office. fe6d1-st

WANTED—A good general servant for a small family. Apply to Mrs. Carmichael, 117 Menzies St. fe6d3

WANTED—A strong active girl as nursemaid willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Birdcage Walk. fe5d3-tf

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A few sittings of Duck eggs from the ducks that took the first prize at the late Dog and Poultry show at Victoria. Apply to No. 23, North road, Spring Ridge. f21-1w

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy and Harness for sale cheap. Apply to S. G. Smith, Edmonton Road, Spring Ridge or The Times office.

### TO LET.

TO LET—A nicely furnished room suitable for a single gentleman. Ten minutes walk from Post Office. Apply P.O. box 284. f24tf

TO LET—The James Island Brick Yard; ample water, excellent shipping facilities, good clay, plenty of wood, cabins for help range for stock and every convenience. To an industrious man this is a good chance. Apply to R. T. Williams, Broad St. jn13 tf

TO LET—Furnished House, six rooms, three minutes walk from Post Office for two or three months. Apply E. E. Johnson, No 80, Government street. P. O. box 186. fe8


NOTICE OF REMOVAL

H. WALLER

HAS REMOVED HIS

CLOTHING STORE

TO THE

Odd Fellows' Hall,

89 DOUGLAS ST.

fe8tf2tf

To Quarrymen.

WANTED—Some blasting done. For particulars enquire at PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street. feb22-2t


### NANAIMO LAND OFFICE

FOR SALE IN QUALICUM DISTRICT, 160 acres of first-class land, 80 acres rich prairie, 40 acres Alder Bottom. Can cut Two Tons of Natural Hay to the Acre; close to the sea, with good wagon road alongside. Would Make an Excellent Dairy Farm. $800. HAWTHORNTHWAITE, PLANTA & CO. feb 21 2t

### FOR SALE.

TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE BOARD of Managers of St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) Church, Victoria, will be received for a limited time for the following desirable city properties, viz: Church and Site, corner Gordon and Courtenay Sts. Dwelling and Site, corner Douglas and Bay Sts. feb19-1f

Willow Grove Pet Stock Yards,

149 View Street.

EGGS FROM LIGHT BRAHMAS, SILVER Laced Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, White Polish and Silkie Bantams. Also, Pigeons of the following varieties: Carriers, Homing, Antwerps, Dragoons, Rollers, Owls, Performing Tumblers, High Flyers, and Leg-Feathered Rabbits. Twenty-eight prizes at the Provincial and Dog and Poultry Shows, my Brahmas beating the Oregon birds. Eggs $3.00 per sitting; 2 sittings $5.00. fe14-1m. RD. MERRITT.

### NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to Thursday, 28th inst., at noon for the erection of a villa residence, facing Hill-side Avenue and Fourth street. Also for carriage house, fencing, etc.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect. fe15-td


Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.


## RIDE THROUGH KOREA

### The Monastery in the Mountains—Cockroaches in Tens of Thousands.

### The Country and the People—What is Grown—At the Gates of Seoul.

By Henry Norman, Travelling Correspondent.

Seoul, Korea, Oct. 1888.—The great monastery in the mountains is one of those chosen and built by a militant Korean sect to serve, according to need, either as a retreat for the spirit or a refuge for the body. The monks themselves do not look very warlike, but the situation of the monastery is an almost impregnable one. It can be reached by only one road, a long, steep, stony path, in which "a thousand might well be stopped by three;" behind it on two sides are mountains of rock, and on the fourth it is secluded by a very deep and precipitous ravine through which dashes a noisy torrent. The central buildings, on the edge of the ravine, are the sacred apartments of the King, and they are kept in perfect preservation and ready readiness for his coming.

The morning after our arrival I was waked by roars of unfamiliar laughter. Tracking the sounds I came upon Capt. Walker performing his ablutions in the midst of a hundred monks and delighting them at intervals with the narrative, in excellent baritone, of how—

The old woman in the garret
Let loose the talking parrot,
And there was another jolly row downstairs!

All round the group were the great heavy-eaved temples through the open doors of which could be seen the solemn faces of squatting gilded gods, while already half a dozen priests were bending before the altars with incense and drum. But some people have no reverence. Not that the monks themselves cared, for half an hour later I was startled by gun shots close at hand, and discovered the irrepressible navigator picking the pigeons off the roofs of the very temple in which worship was being offered, at the urgent request of the crowd, who gathered up the dead birds with the greatest eagerness. Yet we had been told that

THE KOREAN MONKS NEVER ATE FLESH.

All the buildings of An-pieu are in the style to which the traveller so soon get used in the East—rectangular wooden structures with high peaked roofs and richly carved carving eaves, generally with three doors at one side and the chief idol facing the largest central entrance. Before him are sets of altar utensils and little brass tallow lamps and joss sticks which the pious visitor purchases for a little cash and lights at his prayers. The walls are covered with silk and brocade, mostly very old and time-stained; the ceiling is marvellously carved and gilded, perhaps a huge dragon appearing at one end and worming himself in and out of the masses of ornament to the other; and half a dozen gongs and drums invite the hand of the too willing pilgrim. The interior of these temples is tawdry, but the massiveness of the wooden architecture, its bright colors, its picturesquely contrived vistas of gate and gable and column and pavilion, taken together with the wonderful natural situation of the place, form an impressive and romantic spectacle. The most curious sight in the monastery, however, is four huge idols of brilliantly painted wood, carved with a good deal of appreciation of the heroic human face and form, which stare at one another across a narrow passage from behind the bars of two great cages, a pair of war gods being on one side and a king and queen (the latter playing a colossal mandolin) on the other.

THE HEAD-GEAR OF THE MONKS

beggars description, and we held our sides again and again as a new specimen emerged from the dormitories. Hats of paper, of wood, of bamboo, of horsehair and of wire; hats round, square, triangular, cylindrical, conical and spherical; hats like a clothes-basket, like a sieve, like a pumpkin, like a flying crow, like a paper boat, like three three-cornered gridirons fastened together at the edges, half of them affording not the slightest pretence of protection against cold or rain or sun, but being either symbols of sacerdotal rank or else simply the offspring of a disordered creative imagination. Every priest, too, carried or wore a rosary of red wooden beads, polished like crystal by ceaseless fingering. For our entertainment we left a few dollars in the treasury, the amount, attested by our autographs, being solemnly and elaborately entered in the great ledger of the monastery, and, when at noon we mounted our ponies, a hundred of the white-robed, much-hatted priests, led by the venerable abbot himself, came a little of the way down the hill with us to give us good-bye.

After an hour's ride the path split into two, and the halt of our leader showed that the unwelcome moment of parting had come. Captain Walker had to make all speed back to Gensan to take the Takachiho to sea again, and I had my week's journey before me. "An revoir—somewhere," said the Captain, "and the best of luck;" as I gripped the hand of one of the most charming of companions, and we waved our hats to each other a few minutes till the hillside separated us.

For three hours we climbed steadily up the narrow pass and then through it. The road was merely a bridle-path or the dry bed or a mountain stream strewn with stones of all sizes. But the ponies never slipped or even hesitated, and our little train wound along in single file without a moment's rest until dusk. The magpus sang and jodelled.

HUNDREDS OF MAGPIES FLEW CHATTERING ABOUT

us all the time, big mangy old crows hopped alongside, and the rare passers either stopped and stared till I was out of sight or else locked on the other side and passed, pretended not to have seen me. From eleven o'clock till half past three it was blazing hot, and my helmet, with its two inches of solid pith, was none too thick. Then it began to grow chilly, and long before dusk I had a frieze riding-coat buttoned up to my chin. How these Korean magpus and kisions—grooms and soldiers—manage to escape pleurisy and consumption I cannot imagine. Positively their only garments are a short, loose jacket without any fastening down the front, and a short, loose pair of trousers, both of thin white cotton cloth. As the man walks at my pony's head in the evening he shivers till I can hear his teeth chatter, yet less than two hours ago he was wet through with perspiration. By six o'clock we have descended somewhat to an extensive plateau, and in the distance we can hear the dogs of a village. As we enter it they range themselves in a snapping, yelping band at our heels, and from every low doorway an inhabitant crawls out to look at us.

In the middle of the village—the twenty or thirty miserable thatched dwellings hardly deserve the name—we came to a halt, and I Cha Sam approached. "What is it?" I ask him, and he replies with a single Japanese word, "We will sleep." I looked at the house before us and my heart sank. True, I know that Korea did not boast a Palace hotel, but this was rather too much. A big, tumble-down, badly thatched hovel surrounding a yard; all round the stalls for ponies and bullocks;

IN THE MIDDLE A HUGE CESSPOOL

surmounted by a dunghill, in which horrible black sows were rooting; opposite to the entrance the two rooms in which the dozen members of the family lived and had their domestic being, and a large guest chamber on one side for my men, and on the other, exactly fronting the most fragrant corner of the dunghill, a smaller one for myself. I Cha Sam flung open the door—about two feet by three—and bowed me in. The floor was of hammered earth; the walls were mud, covered in spots with very dirty paper; the material of the ceiling was concealed by the dirt and smoke of generations and tapestried with spider webs. At first, of course, I was highly indignant at Sam for bringing me to such a vile hole, but from the look of genuine surprise on his handsome, placid countenance, I soon gathered that this was the Korean hotel and that I had nothing else to expect. Therefore I accepted the inevitable with what joy I could, and with difficulty crowded myself, my bag, rug, and provision bags into the room. Then a tin of soup, half a pound of corned beef, two bowls of tea, a nip pour tuer le ver, a pipe, a few pages of diary, and sleep—theoretically.

My Korean trip has taught me at least two things. First, that our supposed instinctive dislike to being personally dirty is bosh—merely a matter of local convention. At home I am as unhappy as the next man if I cannot get my tub at a moment's notice, morning or evening, yet after twenty four hours of Korea I regarded washing, except just a swash of one's face and hands, as an artificial virtue; and when I found that there was no clean place anywhere on which to lay my cost if I took it off, I just kept it on. In fact I kept it on for five days. And whether it was the novelty or the old Adam, I don't know, but by and bye I grew rather proud of being

DISTINCTLY AND INDISPUTABLY DIRTY.

The dunghill, of course, did not come to recommend itself to me as a bedroom balcony, but that, unhappily, was but a speck compared with later experiences which I will not describe. The second thing is that repugnance to certain animals as a foolish weakness which sensible people should immediately abandon. When I left Gensan I loathed cockroaches with an indescribable loathing—even hating to touch one with my boot. To-day I care no more for a cockroach than for a cat. Every room I occupied in Korea was full of them—literally full hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands. The first night was horrible with them, and sleep, as I said, was theoretical only; but after that I used to pick them out of my hair and beard or flick them off my coat like flies. They came to my candle till the floor shone all over from their pretty polished backs, and if I put a sheet of a paper on the ground twenty of them would start surveying it before I could begin to sharpen a pencil. My third night in Korea was the only one wasted. My quarters were even worse, and besides the cockroaches there was an army of rats. They ran over my feet the moment my candle was out, they ran over my body, they crunched at my sugar, they scampered over my bag, till at last I gave in, lighted the candle again and read all night. As my only book was the Newcombes, it was a night well spent. Every Korean chumsik or inn was as I have described, sometimes a little better, once or twice very much worse. In this respect I should have fared better if I had chosen the longer and more traveled road.

THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY

varied very much. Two villages out of three were very friendly, hugely inquisitive and easily moved to laughter. The third was generally sullen and its inhabitants would not come near me, would not reply to the greeting of the country—"Onal, kaunonni eutsoio!" "How is your health to-day?" and would not even return a friendly nod. More than half the time I walked, and my chief amusement was to get a mile or two ahead of my caravan and enter a village by myself, walk into the middle of it and seat myself calmly on somebody's doorstep as if I were perfectly at home. The stupefaction of the natives was delicious. Probably they had never seen a white man before, for only three or four have ever crossed Korea, and at least two of these, Colonel Anderson and Lieut. Pinhard, of the 58th—went by the longer and better route. First they would stare from a long distance, then they would drive off the dogs, then some patriarch would approach cautiously and hazard a question. I would reply with a few lines from "Hamlet" or "Paradise Lost," whereupon they would all laugh. Then one would remove his long pipe from his mouth and offer it to me, and, though the courtesy was neither accepted nor returned, it sufficed to break the ice. Invariably they would begin by feeling of my clothes, and the different textures of these filled them, knowing nothing but the calico which is their sole wear, with infinite amazement. Especially the corduroy of my riding breeches pleased them, and they would send to the other end of the village for an old man to come and feel of it. Then if they were amiable I would give them a little entertainment, consisting of opening my watch-case by blowing on it, turning out my pockets for their inspection, doing a few tricks with coins, making cats' cradles with string, striking matches, and other such infantile performances, firing my revolver as a grand finale. Childish and ignorant in the extreme they were, knowing less of the outside world than a Digger Indian.

POOR, TOO, BEYOND TELLING.

I believe that ten dollars would have bought everything (except the crops) that I saw exposed for sale in hundreds of shops from the time I left Gensan till I struck Seoul. The men were well-built as a rule and fairly well-featured, but I did not see a single woman or girl during my trip who could have been called even moderately good-looking. The daily labor in the fields or at the millet-mill is too hard for that, and the women are even more beasts of burden than the men.

AS REGARDS THE COUNTRY ITSELF

it was far more fertile in appearance and also much more cultivated than I had been led to expect. After leaving the monastery we climbed till evening, then slept in a flat valley, then climbed again through a succession of narrow rocky and difficult passes till we reached an extensive plateau or table-land 2500 feet above the sea, stretching between two fine mountain ranges and perhaps forty miles in length. The mountains were splendid in their autumn tints, the air was superb, the weather perfect and I had not a lonely moment. The chief crops grown in the interior of Korea are rice, millet, beans and red peppers, the second of these much predominating and furnishing the staple food for the people. So far as appearances tell anything to an inexpert eye, Korea ought to be rich in minerals, and there is certainly plenty of land which would give fair if not great returns for cultivating. The village interests were few and far between—a little spinning and a little primitive weaving of cotton cloth. The country is miserably poor at present, for nobody cultivates much more than will support him, as the only outlet for the surplus, and that an unavoidable one, is into the pocket of the nearest official.

My last day's journey of sixteen hours brought me to the great gate of Seoul at


Continued on 4th page.


## A COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

### Pigott Confesses that He Forged the Parnell Letters and then Disappears.

### The Utter Collapse of Times' Case—The Commission Adjourns.

By Postal Telegraph.]

London, Feb. 26—Pigott has confessed that the alleged Parnell letters upon which the hopes of the *Times* were based, are forgeries. This morning when the Parnell commission re-assembled Sir Chas. Russell said he had a statement to make. He then caused a sensation by saying that on Saturday Pigott went to Labouchere's office and in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession that the Parnell letters were forgeries. Russell, after making this statement, applied to Presiding Justice Hannen for a warrant for Pigott's arrest. Sir James Hannen said the warrant would be ready in an hour. The *Times* counsel then requested to know if they would proceed with their case. Attorney General Webster explained they had no other witness, and that it would be necessary for them to consider what course they would take, and also whether they would resume any part of the case.

Pigott was called to the stand and the court waited for him to take his place. The witness, however, did not appear and the counsel was asked where he was. The latter replied Pigott had left the hotel last night at 11 o'clock, and that he (counsel) was ignorant of his present whereabouts. This statement caused a great sensation, and the prevailing opinion was that Pigott had made his escape. Justice Hannen then said the court would stand adjourned for half an hour to allow the witness to appear. If Pigott does not come at the expiration of that time his papers at the hotel would probably be seized.

Sir Charles Russell stated to the court that he possessed letters and documents which fixed Pigott as the forger of the letters. He also said Pigott had confessed to Solicitor Lewis that he was a forger. Labouchere and Mr. Parnell, both of whom were present would corroborate his statement regarding Pigott's confession. Pigott, uninvited, called at Labouchere's office on Saturday and said that he desired to confess. Labouchere would not listen to him unless a witness were present, whereupon a witness was called, including Sala and Pigott made a confession as stated. The confession of the forger was then produced. In it Pigott admits he forged all the letters ascribed to Egan, Parnell, Davitt and O'Kelly, and also admits he perjured himself before the commission. Attorney General Webster stated that yesterday morning Shannon received a letter from Pigott and he would call Shannon to prove it if the Parnell counsel desired. Sir Charles Russell said he regretted he had not heard of the letter earlier. "Whatever course Sir Richard Webster takes," continued he, "we propose to pursue our own. We insist upon a thorough investigation of the matter, as it is deliberately charged that behind Pigott and Houston there has been a foul conspiracy. Added to all this is the fact of Pigott's escape." Solicitor Soames, the *Times* counsel, here emphatically denied he had done anything to assist Pigott's escape. Sir Charles Russell continued: "Pigott, in the presence of Sala, signed a confession that these documents (indicating the letters) were forgeries and that he was a forger. This written confession was sent to Lewis, Parnell's solicitor, who yesterday returned the confession to Pigott, saying that Parnell refused to have anything to do with him. Shannon, Dublin solicitor, who assisted the *Times* in constructing its case was then called. Shannon testified that on Sunday night Pigott came to him and gave him a written statement, denying the statement he made on Saturday to Labouchere, that he had forged all the letters of the first batch which Pigott declared he believed to be genuine. The second batch, including two of Parnell's letters, was forged by himself and Casey. The third batch, which included those of Davitt and O'Kelly, were similarly forged. Pigott added in his statement to Shannon that he now having stated the truth before the world, the *Times* should deal leniently with him. Sir Charles Russell cross-examined Shannon, who stated in answer to the question that he took no steps to prevent Pigott from escaping, but he fully expected to see him appear to-day in court.

Chicago, Feb 26.—The following cablegram was received here this morning by Alexander Sullivan:

"London, Feb. 26.—Alexander Sullivan, Chicago—Pigott has bolted. It is the general belief here that the *Times* and the government have paid him to clear out. (Signed) DAVITT."

London, Feb. 26.—A new and startling feature has been introduced into the *Times*-Parnell case and all London was profoundly moved this morning at the announcement that Richard Pigott, the witness whose dubious testimony before the Parnell Commission at last worked so much injury to the *Times* cause, has been missing since 2 o'clock Monday night and that a warrant has been issued for his arrest. All sorts of stories, according to political bias or perhaps wishes of the teller, are current concerning Pigott's disappearance. Many believe he has been driven by remorse and despondence to commit suicide on account of the unfortunate outcome of his testimony; others assert with great positiveness that he has escaped from the country with the connivance of the *Times*. Those who hold this view also assert that the *Times* is now anxious to withdraw the whole case from further investigations and that the disappearance of Pigott is the first step taken by the managers of the journal towards that end. When the special commission resumed this morning the court room was packed and had been so from the hour doors opened, so were passageways leading to it and in the street before the courts. The police had great difficulty in keeping the roadway clear for traffic and the sidewalks open for pedestrians, so great was the crowd which began to accumulate early in the morning. The anxiety to see and hear of Pigott was intense, not only in the vicinity of the place where the commission met, but throughout the city. All the evening papers were prepared to issue twenty editions, and as extraordinary scenes were expected everybody felt that the future of the *Times'* prosecution would be decided to-day in court. All were silent when the judges entered and with more than usual solemnity took their seats. The beginning of the proceedings was awaited with fearful interest. It was noticed that Pigott was not present, and while all eyes were turned to the door by which he was expected to enter, Sir Charles Russell rose. The attention of the entire court was immediately turned to him.


For Sale

At current rates wood and coal; also split cedar fence posts. Orders promptly filled if left at the Scotch Bakery, Douglas street, or J. Finlayson's Tea Store, corner of Government and Broughton Streets. A. C. Howe. t-s-l


### TO THE TIMES ONLY.

Burned to Death—A Farmer Commits Suicide—In the Commons.

Special to The Times.]

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—In the budget speech yesterday, Treasurer Jones announced that $50,000 dollars would be placed in the estimates for a reformatory and home for incurables.

Six freight cars went through a trestle on the C. P. R. east of Port Arthur. Sixteen horses were killed.

Iroquois, Ont., Feb. 26.—Shelander Hodge, a farmer who lived near here hanged himself yesterday morning. He was a sober, steady man. No cause can be assigned.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Eliza Williams' clothing caught fire this morning while lighting a fire in the stove and she was burned to death.

### FROM OTTAWA.

Proceedings in the Commons—Want of Confidence Motion

Special to The Times.]

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The Labor Commission will have its report ready for presentation to the Government to-morrow or Thursday morning.

The funeral undertakers here object to the report of the Combines Commission, which sets them, so they say, unfairly before the public.

The House met to-day at the usual hour, and after routine business, including the introduction of several bills, Hon. John Costigan denied he was the custodian of any secret society fund, as was insinuated by some of newspapers in the country. Hon. Wilfred Laurie moved a resolution of want of confidence in the Government in connection with the fisheries treaty, condemnatory of the Government's policy regarding the position of Canada and the United States relative to this matter. Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. C. H. Tupper also made speeches.

DAILY MARKING.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—In the editorial columns of Sunday's *Colonist* one method was suggested which teachers might follow in keeping their record of the progress of their pupils. It has certainly the merit of simplicity, would not take up too much of the teacher's time, and would, I am sure, be universally adopted were it not for the fact that in many cases it has been found by experience to be impracticable. It would suit admirably the teacher of a rural school who enjoyed the luxury of training some fifteen or twenty pupils. He could leisurely examine, even with minuteness, each pupil in every subject and could, from actual knowledge and without drawing anything from conjecture, prepare a report that might be accepted as reasonably accurate and reliable. In the cities, however, the conditions under which the teacher works are altogether different. There the department holds semi-annual examinations in every school, and, on the results of these, promotions are made to and from the several divisions, so that all the pupils, under the care of any one teacher, have made about equal progress in the various subjects, prepare the same home work and submit to the same examinations. If we remember that each teacher has from 50 to 70 pupils under him, it will be apparent that, even if he wished to hear them all recite (which is not likely), the time at his disposal is too short to allow him to do so. At best he can examine only a small proportion of them. To these he is in a position to assign marks intelligently, but what is to be done with the remainder? That is the difficulty the solution of which we are so anxious to obtain.

It is, I suppose, admitted by everyone that, as the responsibility for the accuracy of the monthly and other reports rests with the teacher, with him alone should rest the right to pronounce upon the quality of the pupils' work. As soon as the teacher ceases to exercise that right all confidence in the accuracy of reports is destroyed. And yet this is precisely what is done even by those teachers who are the most determined champions of the daily marking system. Finding it impossible to examine all, they have resigned to the pupils the right to mark, and the judgment of the latter on the character of their own work is accepted by the former as infallible, and so recorded. A little consideration will convince anyone that it is very undesirable that such should be the case not only from the point of view of the accuracy of reports, but also from a much higher standpoint. Human nature is the same the world over, and the temptation to show a good record at the end of the month may be too strong for human infirmities.

I can fairly state that I have tried every artifice and exhausted every resource in order to carry out the statutory provision in its spirit as well as in the letter, and, without any desire to shirk the slightest portion of the work I am paid to perform, must confess to nothing but failure and disappointment. It is, I am well aware, a most damaging admission to make, for there are among us those that profess to understand such matters, who see the failure to "inexperience" or perhaps to some cause not quite so honorable. But surely the plan cannot be so simple and feasible if it requires many years' experience to understand and apply it. One who has tried it successfully should be in a position to enlighten a teacher of average intelligence in five minutes.

If our legislators, when they have given the matter the consideration which is due to it, decide to retain the clause as it now stands, nothing is left for the teacher but to obey. And how the teachers in the High Schools can be expected to obey surpasses my comprehension, unless indeed they are supposed to be able to perform impossibilities. Will anyone who advocates daily marking explain how, in a class of 50, bookkeeping may be marked so as to comply with the requirements of the law? It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that daily marking has its advantages. It certainly promotes regularity of attendance and, if it were done away with to-morrow, some teachers might wish to retain it in certain subjects. Especially serviceable would it be in recording marks obtained in spelling, geography and such subjects as pupils may cram, may know to-day and forget to-morrow; but there may be teachers who do not believe that reciting is teaching or that cramming for marks is imparting knowledge. A judicious system of marking at intervals during the month would be a great improvement and would answer every purpose that the department can have in view. No one plan will suit every school or every teacher. What may be a useful help to one may prove a serious hindrance to another. No one objects to marking; but, as the teacher is held responsible for the state of the school, it would be well to allow him some latitude in the manner of conducting it, subject always to the reasonable supervision and approval of the department.

J. P. McLeod.


Opened To-day.

At Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium a fine line of English "E" Boots.

To Carpenters and Owners.

Just arrived another lot of the celebrated Windsor Ship Stoves. Call and examine them at Geo. Phillips, 152 Government street. *1m


## EDM'D YATES' LETTER.

### Presentations at the Queen's Drawing Room—Mrs. Chamberlain's Introduction.

### Her Majesty's Departure for Biarritz—Empress Frederick's Appearance.

By Postal Telegraph.]

London, Feb. 26.—Edmund Yates' London cable to the *Tribune* says: "There will be about 200 presentations at the drawing room this afternoon. I hear that only a few applications have been made for leave to wear the new high dresses. I certainly do not envy the company, either male or female, for the weather is certainly not suitable for knee breeches and low dresses. A most interesting feature will be the appearance of Mrs. Chamberlain, who will be presented by the Duchess of Beaford. This most suitable arrangement, considering the position which the Duke holds among the Liberal Unionists, must be very pleasing to Mr. Chamberlain, as the Duchess occupies a very great place in the best English society, and has been Mistress of Robes and enjoys the highest favor with the Queen.

There will not be a court this season so the Queen is to receive the whole diplomatic corps at the drawingroom this afternoon, and they will appear at the palace in the morning. The cabinet ministers, grand officers and members of households-in-waiting will also appear in the morning. It was announced some time ago that the Duchess of Marlborough would be presented at the drawingroom to-day. Unluckily the Duchess of Marlborough will not be presented; she never wished or intended to go to the first drawingroom, and long ago decided to postpone the ceremony till later in the season. The Queen will embark at Portsmouth on Monday evening on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which will start for Cherbourg early on Tuesday. She will be escorted across the channel by the Osborne, the Alberta, the admiralty yacht Enchantress, the Trinity and the yacht Galatea. The Queen will again dine and sleep on board on Tuesday. She leaves Cherbourg on Wednesday morning for Biarritz by a special train from the port station and will reach her destination next morning. Only a very small suite will go to Biarritz. The decision not to take a lord-in-waiting shows that the Queen intends to maintain the strictest privacy. She will really be Countess of Balmoral all the time while abroad.

The announcement made by various papers that the Empress Frederick would attend the drawing-room is without foundation. The Empress comes to London with the Queen in the afternoon after the drawing rooms, and pays a farewell visit to the Duchess of Cambridge, leaving here in the evening for Germany. The Queen will go to Charing Cross to say good bye to the Empress and several members of the Royal family will accompany her part of the journey. It would be quite impossible for the Empress to take part in any public function yet, even had she the inclination. She is much too unhappy to do more than is absolutely necessary. The change to England and rest have done her a great deal of good. She is looking much better, stronger and more composed. The Queen and her daughter came to London last week and spent some time shopping and walking along the streets and looking into the shop windows. They were followed by a large closed carriage, not a Royal one. The servants treated them as ordinary mortals, so that only one or two persons who knew the Empress by sight recognized her and her daughters in the group of foreign ladies dressed in deep mourning, who seemed bent on getting through a good day's shopping.

HARRISON AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President elect and party arrived here at 2:35 p. m. They stopped at the freight depot on Maryland avenue and 9th street where carriages were in waiting to convey the members of the party to quarters reserved for them at the Arlington Hotel. At 2:40 p. m. the Harrison party arrived at the Arlington Hotel.

### TELEGRAPH TICKS.

News of the World Condensed Into Pithy Paragraphs.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has sold to W. J. Arkell of the *Judge* her *Weekly Illustrated Paper*, both English and German, the transfers to be made May 1st. Mrs. Leslie will retain and personally direct her other publications. Arkell refuses to state the price paid. He says the policy of the weekly will remain the same—aggressive and independent. The present force will be retained and new skill added. Arkell said he had been negotiating for these papers for a long time.

A Vienna dispatch states that Archduke John, who some time ago abruptly took his departure from Austria, will shortly resume service in the army. The Archduke, who is 36 years old and a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph, had to leave Austria in consequence of a direct order from the Emperor. According to rumors current at that time, the Archduke had a serious quarrel with Crown Prince Rudolph.

Mr. Charles F. King, of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed general manager of the Canfield railroad. He says it will be completed from Whatcom to New Westminster by September 1st.

### Loaded with Limburger

Here is a good one on Passenger Agent Jewett. "It was a month or so ago," says the gentleman who gave it away, "that the genial passenger agent was coming from St. Louis to Kansas City on Conductor Fitzgerald's train. Fitz seemed worried. Every time he made his trip through the train he would go in, sit down by Jewett and have a good 'think.'

"'What's worrying you, Fitz?' says Jewett.

"'Worry? Why, worry doesn't name it. There's a fellow in the smoker who has been eating limburger that he brought over with him from Switzerland, and it stopped on the way through Germany and Norway to get strength. He's got the smoker all to himself now, and I can't get to him unless I cut my way through the smell.'

"'Well,' says Jewett, laughing, 'there's nothing I like so much as limburger and I can stand anything. Give me your punch and I'll get his ticket.' 'Thanks, Jewett, you're a daisy. Here you are.' So Jewett wandered in. He passed nonchalantly through the train whistling an air from "The Bohemian Girl" and occasionally thinking of a plan to do up John Sebastion. Finally he got to the smoker. He saw the lonely passenger and laughed at Fitzgerald's fears. He opened the car door. The smell was strong, but perfectly familiar to the genial passenger agent. He walked up to the smoking-car hermit evidently enjoying the thing. He tapped him on the shoulder. It was just an easy, every-day tap. The passenger turned and faced him.

"'Tickets?' said Jewett.

"'Ha!' said the passenger.

"When Jewett caught the man's 'Ha!' he made for the door. It was too much even for the Kansas City passenger agent who liked limburger, who had a car all to himself from St. Louis to Kansas City and it didn't cost him a cent."

# THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Ld.,

At the Office of Publication, Tates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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Wm. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

# The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.


## GOVERNMENT BLOCKHEADISM.

There are over one hundred artesian wells in San Benito, California. On the McMahon ranch, two miles north of Hollister, at a depth of 450 feet, water has been struck which rises eight feet above the ground. At Sonoma, California, another artesian well has been struck which flows over a six inch pipe at the rate of 36,000 gallons every 24 hours. This is the fourth artesian well which has been struck inside the incorporated limits within the past year. From Waterloo, Iowa, we have advices to the effect that a "gusher" has been developed, throwing a two inch stream of water ten feet. Coolridge, Kansas, has opened its fifth artesian well. The Artesian Water Company of Memphis, Tenn., will issue $750,000 of bonds for new works. In the foregoing extracts from "Fire and Water," (a weekly publication we would advise the government to subscribe for without delay,) we arrive at the fact, that in no place on this broad continent of North America, save in British Columbia, is artesian water impracticable. One hundred artesian wells in operation in San Benito, five within the incorporated limits of Sonoma, a two-inch bore in Iowa throwing a stream ten feet, a company in Tennessee issuing bonds to the extent of three quarters of a million—all this going on to the south of us, all the result of last summer's work, and British Columbia as dry as a bone, importing her estables, and begging for emigrants, British Columbia has been accused of being slow. Let no man have the presumption to argue to the contrary in the face of the evidence just given, and which may be piled up to the extent of filling a pamphlet. They are as energetic as their means will permit. The energetic people, however, are not the ruling powers, nor the capitalists. Capital, however, is not to be blamed for its inertia, with reference to the development of the interior. It has sufficient to occupy its attention on the coast. With opportunities for investment every day cropping up at different points, it is not reasonable to suppose that capital would seek the interior. In the interior capital is represented by two classes of men, the merchants and the stock raisers. The merchants are not in a position to take capital out of their business, and the stock raisers prefer to invest in mortgages or land. The stock raisers are satisfied with the *status quo*. The fewer acres cultivated, and the sparser the population, the better for their business. Coast capital, engrossed with the development of commercial relations, interior capital opposed to agricultural development, how and by what means are artesian wells to be developed except under the auspices of the Government. And how has the Government prosecuted the matter. Stock raisers represented the Government, and these influenced by constituents of the same ilk, the beggarly sum of $3,000 was appropriated, $600 worth of obsolete machinery purchased, and a hole 116 feet deep bored in the space of six months, a depth which three miners could have attained in six weeks' time at a cost of less than $1,000. How are we to account for the inertia of the Government unless we attribute a sinister motive. Will blockheadism account for it? In society we have two classes of blockheads—blockheads of quality and blockheads of degree. Blockheads of quality are individuals on whom nature set the stamp of blockheadism from birth. Blockheads of degree are individuals who, however bright naturally, like truant schoolboys, omit to make the most of their opportunities. Whatever fresh knowledge such individuals attain is absorbed by experience with the result that they are always behind the times. They are the might-have-beans, the wrecks, we may say, of lost opportunities. They never realise the advantage of extending the horizon of knowledge until it is too late. If the inertia of the government may not be attributed to sinister motives, then we must apportion it to the category of blockheads of degree. That these men intrinsically capable of mental expansion, and whose grand purpose should be to develop the country they represent, should confine their energies to the narrow compass of the Driard house dining room, is phenomenal in the history of legislation, and we believe peculiar to this province alone. In the case of the government it would appear that progress as relating to British Columbia is a stereotyped phrase instead of an actuality, or in other words these Government gentlemen have oracularly assumed that the limit of agricultural progress is already reached, and that any attempt to develope it further is a waste of time and money. The Shuswap & Okanagan Railway was opposed on these lines. The Government did not dare to say that the country was not worth a railway and oppose it on that ground, but with a policy worthy of Machiave', voted the assistance which for some reason or another is still in abeyance. Nor is the Dominion Government any better off in the matter of honest dealing with this province, and so the enterprise hangs fire. Probably in all the history of legislation never were constituents more profoundly duped than in the instances of internal development just mentioned. In the legislative school now holding its annual session in Victoria a class in well boring has been asked to stand up and recite, and we take the liberty of reporting its answers verbatim. The first scholar interrogated as to what he knows about well boring briefly answers: "Dunno. The boring wasn't done on my ranch; I didn't make a cent out of it. Hang artesian wells. Maybe my pardner from Okanagan can tell you something about them." Master Vernon, can you give us any points? "We sunk a well 116 feet at a cost of $2,300," answers the pupil from Okanagan, blushing. (A cynical smile passes over Mr. BEAVEN'S face.) How is it that you managed to accomplish so little at so much expense? "Machinery no good," is the sententious answer. But why didn't you ascertain what kind of machinery was required before you went to work? "I didn't think it worth while; besides I was swapping horses in Manitoba." (Increased cynicism on the part of Mr. BEAVEN). What excuse have you to offer for not carrying out the behests of the people better? "Us fellows thought we knew it all. We didn't study the subject; moreover, we had some tillicums who thought artesian wells a humbug." President of the Council, what do you know about well-boring? "I know all about it," answers the President, triumphantly. Why didn't you enlighten the Chief Commissioner then? "I was in 'Frisco." Why didn't you write to him? "My amanuensis wasn't handy, besides, Vancouver Island is good enough for me; why should I bother my head about irrigation in the interior?" The class is excused. In these questions and answers we learn just about how the Government stands in relation to the prosecution of the artesian well business, and the public can draw its own conclusions as to whether the remissness of the Government is the result of premeditation or ignorance.

## NO DATA TO GO ON.

To what straits the Government has been reduced is painfully evident by the disingenuous efforts of the Colonist to turn the phrase, "the Opposition had no data to go on," into a boomerang against the TIMES. We repeat the Opposition had no data to go on, and we are not afraid of its recoil. How should the Opposition have data to go on, when it is a well-known fact that information regarding well-boring was being suppressed. How should the Opposition have data to go on when, owing to Parliamentary rules, or the indisposition of the Government to furnish information, it must first be wrung from the heads of departments by the ceaseless importunity of their opponents. To illustrate a point, would it be possible for the leader of the Opposition to discuss the operations of the Lands and Works Department until Mr. VERNON first supplies him with data. Mr. BEAVEN, since the opening of the session, has been steadily trying to get hold of Lands and Works data, and the Chief Commissioner has as steadily declined to furnish it, until such time as suits his purpose. How then shall the Opposition get hold of data until the Government is compelled to disgorge the secrets of its administration. The case of the artesian wells is analogous to the instance we have just pointed out. Information had been suppressed. It was impossible for the opposition to have acquired official data. It must perforce depend upon the indiscreet revelations of the President of the Council. As we have said before, this Government, as at present managed, is little better than an oligarchy. Power is in the hands of a few, and information is withheld. It is impossible for the opposition to acquire data or ammunition until the Government furnishes it, and sustained as the Government is by a sycophantish majority, it may be withheld indefinitely. Mr. DUNSMUIR'S frankness furnished the Opposition with ammunition. He exposed the puerility of his confrere's management of the well-boring business, and coming from him it had more weight than any strictures could have emanating from the Opposition. We do not wonder that the Colonist squirms and takes refuge in disingenuousness. Open confessions are right, but we would advise the Colonist, before it again undertakes to mislead the public, to undertake to figure out how it is that a bore which should not have cost over $1,200 has been made to cost twice as much.

## MR. CHISHOLM'S SPEECH.

In another column the text of a brief speech delivered by Mr. DONALD CHISHOLM, M. P., in the House of Commons is published. In it will be found some little information respecting a portion of this province that is not uninteresting and which we believe will be fresh news to many of our readers. While there are a great many friends of the N. P. in British Columbia, we had never heard before the wonderful increase in the price of real estate attributed to the policy of imposing high duties upon imports. So far as the section of the province referred to by Mr. CHISHOLM is concerned the prevailing idea is that the change in values is due to the establishment and rapid growth of Vancouver, but if this is an error the country will of course be under obligations to Mr. CHISHOLM for correcting it. One thing is certain, that from the time of the adoption of the present fiscal policy, in 1878, up to within four or five years ago, there was no material rise in the price of real estate in that locality. The national policy is in its eleventh year of existence, so that if the information given to the Commons by Mr. CHISHOLM were strictly correct it should have been discovered long before now. We fear that the member for Westminster district, like all our Ottawa representatives in the past, has been too ready to do the Government a service, and that in doing so he was not sufficiently particular to represent the actual facts in the case. We are not at all prepared to say that there are no features of the present fiscal policy of the Dominion Government favorable to British Columbia, but we do say that to attribute the great prosperity of the province during the past few years—especially on the mainland—to the so-called national policy, is the veriest twaddle, and quite as absurd as the jackdaw attempt of the local government to show that they only are responsible for it.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The application of the chemists and druggists of the province to be incorporated into a pharmaceutical association may be claimed with much reason to be a step in the direction of public safety. Similiar organizations exist among the gentlemen of the mortar and pestle in the other provinces of the Dominion, in the United States and Great Britain and for obvious reasons. If it is of importance that medical men entrusted with the writing of prescriptions should be selected with care and with due regard to qualifications it must be also apparent that those who make them up should know their business.

## CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Ladies "K" Boots at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson streets.

—Fresh Oysters at the New England Bakery. Delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 161.

—Pendray & Co. are turning out a superior quality of Carbolic Soap. Every householder should use it.

—Waterproof "K" Boots at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson streets.

—The British Columbia *Monthly and Mining Review* will be sold at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s book store, and J. J. Daley & Co.'s, Government street.

—A magnificent line of Gendron's celebrated wire wheel baby buggies just opened at John Weiler's. Also China dinner, breakfast and tea services.

—The British Columbia Soap Works are manufacturing large quantities of their celebrated Wrapped Electric Soap put up for family use in 20 bar boxes Price $1.25.

—The British Columbia Paper Box Factory are prepared to turn out any quantity or variety of paper boxes. Leave your orders at No. 13 Humboldt Street, Victoria, B. C.

—Housekeepers should bear in mind that John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort street, has the largest stock and best variety of carpets, wall paper, furniture, etc., in the Province, and his prices are as low as the lowest.

—Directory of British Columbia.—Wait and see the edition shortly to be published by R. T. Williams, containing 125 various and separate directories with descriptions of each place before purchasing a copy published elsewhere.

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

—Fifteen boys in the Pittsburg cooking school have taken prizes for efficiency in cooking.

—Why go limping and whining about corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

—In some parts of Ohio they talk of organizing an order of Night Caps for the purpose of breaking up the White Caps.

—It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as are known to be worthy of confidence. It has been the experience of thousands of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine ever used for throat and lung diseases.

—Lately in Trieste a violinist beat the record by playing the six thousand or more notes of Paganini's "Perpetual Motion" in four minutes.

—*M. Sheehan*, of Secoda, Mich., writes: "I have used *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* on horses for different diseases and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and is the best oil for horses I ever used."

—John Grundy, of Polk County, is the largest man in Arkansas. He is six feet ten inches in height, weighs 328 pounds, is active, and in strength is equal so three men. Still he entertains a wholesome regard for the opinions of Mrs. Grundy.

—Everybody needs a spring medicine. By using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the blood is thoroughly cleansed and invigorated, the apetite stimulated, and the system prepared to resist the diseases peculiar to the summer months. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other.

—This advertisement appeared in the Rome (Ga.) *Tribune*:—Wanted—A couple who wish to marry to call on Justice Walter Harris in his new office over Bass & Hill's real estate office. He has received his commission and is ready to perform marriage ceremonies at a very low rate.

—The brightest flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by *Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil*. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

—The Boston *Globe* has offered two prizes to the largest family in New England. A gold watch is to go to the mother and a silver mug to her youngest child. A family of seventeen has been discovered in Holyoke, Mass., and at present stands a fair chance for the prize.

—No article takes hold of Blood Diseases like Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It works like magic. Miss C——, Toronto, writes: I have to thank you for what Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has done for me. I had a sore on my knee as large as the palm of my hand, and could get nothing to do any good until I used the Discovery. Four bottles completely cured it."

—A Maine minister recently said that he once upon a time received from an admiring female parishioner a present of a nicely made burial robe. The gift was made in such evident good faith and innocence of any idea of impropriety that he received it with thanks and cheerfully laid it by against the need that must come.

—A STINGING SENSATION IN THROAT AND PALATE called heartburn, and oppression at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Those associate organs, the liver and bowels, benefit in common with their ally, the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood-purifying remedy.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

R. A. Anderson & Co.

Real estate, insurance and collectors Correspondence solicited; 107 Cambie St., near Cordova, Vancouver, B. C.


The endorsement of German Syrup is unparalled. We will publish 1000 testimonials received during the last six months. Read them. May save your life.

DURLINGHAM, N. Y., May 31, 1886.

G. G. GREEN, Dear Sir:—I am frequently troubled with severe colds, and the only remedy that will relieve me of them is your Boschee's German Syrup. I have used it for more than twelve years. It is a constant household companion with me. Our merchant here procured it first at my solicitation, and says he has sold a great many bottles. It is a very popular remedy in this section. Every person who has used it speaks in the highest terms of its merits. I do not know of a single case it has not cured. I first used it in Vermont, where I lived before coming here. I advise everyone to use it, as it is certainly the best cough medicine I have ever known. I have tried nearly all of them at different times.

Yours respectfully, MOSES GRAY,
Proprietor Grist Mill.

**Grand Clearance Sale of Fancy Holiday Goods.**

The remainder of fine bisque figures and statuary, Carlsbad ivory; Dresden, Indian and Egyptian urns and vases; Alabaster and Bohemian glassware; Crown Derby and Royal Vienna goods, etc., will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent. off on regular prices. J. Sehl, 98 Government street.

**Henderson's New Directory.**

Henderson's British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory for 1889 contains a general gazetter and business directory of the province, and complete city directories of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo; also, a complete classified business directory of British Columbia. Price $2. Address L. G. Henderson, P. O. Box 278, Victoria, B. C.

**Arrived!**

Bass XXXX Ale (Lamb's Wood) at the Occidental Hotel bar.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.


# $1.00!

# MARVELOUS

It is truly astonishing what can be done with a single dollar when properly used. We mean to reduce shopping to a science for those who study economy—and offer until sold:

100 Bone Collar Buttons for $1.
48 Waiters' White Ties for $1.
24 Boys' Handkerchiefs for $1.
12 Men's Handkerchiefs for $1.
12 Fine Silk Bows for $1.
12 Good Towels for $1.
12 Gilt Collar Buttons for $1.
8 Boxes Paper Collars for $1.
8 Pairs Seamless Socks for $1.
8 Men's Large Hdkfs for $1.
6 Boys' Linen Collars for $1.
5 Men's Best Linen Collars for $1
5 pairs Heavy Wool Socks for $1.
5 Celluloid Collars for $1.
4 Pair Hand Knit Wool Socks for $1.
3 Pair Seamless Merino socks for $1.
3 Pair Fine Seamless Wool Socks for $1.
2 Good Undershirts or Drawers for $1.
Men's Blue Overshirts each $1
And other goods at equally low prices

CAMERON'S CASH STORE,
55 Johnson Street. feb


**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND to apply at the next sitting of the Bench of Licensing Magistrates for a transfer of the license of the Victoria House, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, to WM. Field.

Feb24-6d W. HARRISON.

## MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., at the City Clerk's office for the GRAVELLING of Henry street, from Rock Bay avenue to Bridge street; and Blanchard street, from Pembroke street to Chatham street.

Specifications can be seen daily at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Hall, February 19th 1889. fe19

## MUNICIPAL.

ALL RESIDENTS IN THE CITY who have CELLARS beneath their houses are hereby respectfully requested to send a return to the City Surveyor, Mr. P. J. Leach, stating the POSITION and DEPTH thereof, at their earliest convenience to assist in determining the drainage-depth that will be necessary in each case.

By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Hall, February 9th 1889. fe11

**HINKSON SIDDALL,**
**General Agent and Accountant,**
**Debts and Rents Collected.**

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# The Mystery of a Hansom Cab.

By FERGUS W. HUME.

Continued.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE HANDS OF JUSTICE.

Calton's voice faltered a little when he read those last sad words, and laid the manuscript down on the table amid a dead silence, which was first broken by Brian.

"Thank God," he said reverently; "thank God that he was innocent of the crime!"

"So," said Calton, a little cynically, "the riddle which has perplexed us so long is read, and the Sphinx is silent forevermore."

"I knew he was incapable of such a thing," cried Chinston, whom emotion had hitherto kept silent.

Meanwhile Kilsip listened to these eulogistic remarks on the dead man, and purred to himself, in a satisfied sort of way, like a cat who has caught a mouse.

"You see sir," he said, addressing the barrister, "I was right after all."

"Yes," answered Calton, frankly, "I acknowledge my defeat, but now"——

"I'm going to arrest Moreland right off," said Kilsip.

There was a silence for a few moments, and then Calton spoke again.

"I suppose it must be so—poor girl—poor girl."

"I'm very sorry for the young lady myself," said the detective in his soft, low voice, "but you see I cannot let a dangerous criminal escape for a mere matter of sentiment."

"Of course not," said Fitzgerald, sharply. "Moreland must be arrested right off."

"But he will confess everything," said Calton, angrily, "and then every one will know about this first marriage."

"Let them," retorted Brian, bitterly. "As soon as she is well enough we will marry at once, and leave Australia forever."

"But"——

"I know her better than you do," said the young man, doggedly; "and I know she would like an end made of this whole miserable business at once. Arrest the murderer and let him suffer for his crime."

"Well, I suppose it must be so," said Chinston, with a sigh, "but it seems very hard that this ship should be cast upon Miss Prettlby." Brian turned a little pale.

"The sins of the father are generally visited upon the children by the world," he said, bitterly. "But after this first pain is over, in new lands among new faces, she will forget the bitter past."

"Now that it is settled Moreland is to be arrested," said Calton, "how is it to done? Is he still in Melbourne?"

"Rather," said Kilsip, in a satisfied tone. "I've had my eye on him for the last two months, and some one is watching him for me now. Trust me, he can't move two steps without my knowing it."

"Ah, indeed!" said Calton quickly. "Then do you know if he has been to the bank and cashed that check for five thousand which Prettlby gave him?"

"Well, now," observed Kilsip, after a pause, "do you know you rather startled me when you told me he had received a check for that amount?"

"Why?"

"It's such a large one," replied the detective, "and had I known what sum he had paid into his account I should have been suspicious."

"Then he has been to the bank?"

"To his own bank, yes. He went there yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock—that is, the day after he got it—so it would be sent around to Mr. Prettlby's bank, and would not be returned till next day, and as he died in the mean while I expect it hasn't been honored, so Mr. Moreland won't have his money yet."

"I wonder what he'll do," said Chinston.

"Go to the manager and kick up a row," said Kilsip, coolly, "and the manager will no doubt tell him he'd better see the executors."

"But, my good friend, the manager doesn't know who the executors are," broke in Calton, impatiently. "You forget the will has yet to be read."

"Then he'll tell him to go to the late Mr. Prettlby's solicitors. I suppose he knows who they are," retorted Kilsip.

"Thinton & Tarbet," said Calton, musingly, "but it's questionable if Moreland would go to them."

"Why shouldn't he, sir?" said Kilsip, quickly. "He does not know anything about this," laying his hand on the confession, "and as the check is genuine enough he won't let £5,000 go without a struggle."

"I'll tell you what," observed Calton, after a few moments of reflection, "I'll go and send word to Thinton & Tarbet, and when he calls on them they can send him up to me."

"A very good idea," said Kilsip, rubbing his hands, "and then I can arrest him."

"But the warrant?" interposed Brian, as Calton arose and put on his hat.

"Is here," said the detective, producing it. "By Jove, you must have been pretty certain of his guilt," remarked Chinston, dryly.

"Of course I was," retorted Kilsip, in a satisfied tone of voice. "When I told the magistrate where I found the coat, and reminded him of Moreland's acknowledgment at the trial, that he had it in his possession before the murder, I soon got him to see the necessity of having Moreland arrested."

"Half-past 4," said Calton, pausing for a moment at the door and looking at his watch. "I'm afraid it's rather late to catch Moreland today; however, I'll see what Thinton & Tarbet know," and he went out.

The rest sat waiting in a restless, and chatted about the curious end of the hansom cab mystery, when, in about ten minutes, Calton rushed in hurriedly and closed the door after him quickly.

"Fate is playing into our hands," he said, as soon as he recovered his breath. "Moreland called on Thinton & Tarbet, as Kilsip surmised, and as neither of them were in, said he would call again before 5 o'clock. I told the clerk to bring him up to me at once, so he may be here at any moment."

"That is, if he's foolish enough to come," observed Chinston.

"Oh, he'll come," said the detective confidently, rattling a pair of handcuffs together. "He is so satisfied that he has made things safe that he'll walk right into the trap."

It was getting a little dusk, and the four men were greatly excited, though they concealed it under an assumed nonchalance.

"What a situation for a drama," said Brian.

"Only," said Chinston, quietly, "it is as realistic as in the old days of the Coliseum, where the actor who played Orpheus was torn to pieces by bears at the end of the play."

"His last appearance on any stage, I suppose," said Calton, a little cruelly, it must be confessed.

Meanwhile Kilsip remained seated in his chair, humming an operatic air and chinking the handcuffs together by way of accompaniment. He felt immensely pleased with himself, the more so as he saw that by this capture he would be ranked far above Gorby.

"And what would Gorby say?—Gorby who had laughed at all his ideas as foolish, and who had been quite wrong from the first. If only"——

"Hush!" said Calton, holding up his finger, as steps were heard echoing on the flags outside. "Here he is, I believe."

Kilsip arose from his chair, and stealing softly to the window, looked cautiously out. Then he turned round to those inside and, nodding his head, slipped the handcuffs into his pocket. Just as he did so, there was a knock at the door, and, in response to Calton's invitation to enter, Thinton & Tarbet's clerk came in with Roger Moreland. The latter faltered a little on the threshold, when he saw Calton was not alone, and seemed half inclined to retreat. But, evidently, thinking there was no danger of his secret being discovered, he pulled himself together, and advanced into the room in an easy and confident manner.

"This is the gentleman who wants to know about the check, sir," said Thinton & Tarbet's clerk to Calton.

"Oh, indeed," answered Calton, quietly. "I am glad to see him; you can go."

The clerk bowed and went out, closing the door after him. Moreland took his seat directly in front of Calton, and with his back to the door. Kilsip, seeing this, strolled across the room in a nonchalant manner, while Calton engaged Moreland in conversation, and quietly turned the key.

"You want to see me, sir?" said Calton, resuming his seat.

"Yes; that is, alone," replied Moreland, uneasily.

"Oh, these gentlemen are all my friends," said Calton, quietly, "anything you may say is quite safe."

"That they are your friends, and are quite safe, is nothing to me," said Moreland, insolently. "I wish to speak to you in private."

"Don't you think you would like to know my friends?" said Calton coolly, taking no notice of his remark.

"D—— your friends, sir!" cried Moreland, furiously, rising from his feet.

Calton laughed, and introduced Mr. Moreland to the others.

"Dr. Chinston, Mr. Kilsip, and—Mr. Fitzgerald!"

"Fitzgerald," gasped Moreland, growing pale. "I—I—what's that?" he shrieked, as he saw Whyte's coat, all weather stained, lying on a chair near him, and which he immediately recognised.

"That is the rope—that's going to hang you," said Kilsip, quietly, coming behind him, "for the murder of Oliver Whyte."

"Trapped, by G——!" shouted the wretched man, wheeling round, so as to face Kilsip. Hospring at the detective's throat, and they both rolled together on the floor, but the latter was too strong for him, and, after a sharp struggle, he succeeded in getting the handcuffs on Moreland's wrists. The others stood around perfectly quiet, knowing that Kilsip required no assistance. Now that there was no possibility of escape, Moreland seemed to become resigned, and rose sullenly off the floor.

*And they both rolled together on the floor.*

"By G——! I'll make you pay for this," he hissed between his teeth, with a white despairing face. "You can't prove anything."

"Can't we?" said Calton, touching the confession. "You are wrong. This is the confession of Mark Prettlby made before he died."

"It's a d——d lie."

"A jury will decide that," said the barrister dryly. "Meanwhile you will pass the night in the Melbourne jail."

"Ah! Perhaps they'll give me the same cell as you occupied," said Moreland, with a hard laugh, turning to Fitzgerald. "I should like it for its old associations."

Brian did not answer him, but, picking up his hat and gloves, prepared to go.

"Stop!" cried Moreland, fiercely. "I see that it is all up with me, so I'm not going to lie like a coward. I've played for a big stake and lost, but if I hadn't been such a fool I'd have cashed that check next morning, and been far away by this time."

"It would certainly have been wiser," said Calton.

"After all," said Moreland, nonchalantly, taking no notice of this remark, "I don't know that I'm sorry about it. I've had a hell upon earth since I killed Whyte."

"Then you acknowledge your guilt?" said Brian, quietly.

Moreland shrugged his shoulders.

"I told you I wasn't a coward," he answered, coolly. "Yes, I did it; it was Whyte's own fault. When I met him that night he told how Prettlby wouldn't let him marry his daughter, but said that he'd make him, and showed me the marriage certificate. I thought if I could only get it I'd make a nice little pile out of Prettlby over it; so when Whyte went on drinking I did not. After he had gone out of the hotel, I put on his coat, which he left behind. I saw him standing near the lamp post, and Fitzgerald come up and then leave him. When you came down the street," he went on, turning to Fitzgerald, "I shrunk back into the shadow, and when you passed I ran up to Whyte as the cabman was putting him into the hansom. He took me for you, so I didn't undeceive him, but I swear I had no idea of murdering Whyte when I got into the cab. I tried to get the papers, but he wouldn't let me, and commenced to sing out. Then I thought of the chloroform in the pocket of his coat, which I was wearing. I pulled it out, and found that the cork was loose. Then I took out Whyte's handkerchief, which was also in the coat, and emptied the bottle on it, and put it back in my pocket. I again tried to get the papers, without using the chloroform, but couldn't, so I clapped the handkerchief over his mouth, and he went off after a few minutes, and I got the papers. I thought he was only insensible, and it was only when I saw the newspaper that I knew he was dead. I stopped the cab in St. Kilda road, got out and caught another cab, which was going to town. Then I got out at Powlett street, took off the coat, and carried it over my arm. I went down George street, toward the Fitzroy gardens, and having hit the coat up a tree, where I suppose you found it," to Kilsip, "I walked home—so I've done you all nicely, but"——

"You're caught at last," finished Kilsip, quietly.

Moreland fell down in a chair, with an air of utter weariness and despair.

"No man can be stronger than Destiny," he said, dreamily. "I have lost and you have won; so life is all chess board, after all, and we are the pawns of Fate."

He refused to utter another word; so, leaving Calton and Kilsip with him, Brian and the doctor went out and hailed a cab. It drove up to the entrance of the court where Calton's office was, and then Moreland, walking as if in a dream, left the room, and got into the cab, followed by Kilsip.

"Do you know," said Chinston, thoughtfully, as they stood and watched the cab drive off, "do you know what the end of that man will be?"

"It requires no prophet to foretell that," said Calton, dryly. "He will be hanged."

"No, he won't," retorted the doctor. "He will commit suicide."

## CHAPTER XXXV.

"THE LOVE THAT LIVES."

There are certain periods in the life of men when fate seems to have done her worst, and any further misfortunes which may befall are accepted with a philosophical resignation, begotten by the very severity of previous trials. Fitzgerald was in this state of mind when, in his own calm, but it was the calmness of despair—the misfortunes of the past year seemed to have come to a climax, and he looked forward to the publication of the whole bitter story with an indifference that surprised himself. His own name and that of Madge and her dead father would be on every tongue, yet he felt perfectly callous to whatever might be said on the subject. As long as Madge recovered, and they could go away to another part of the world, leaving Australia, with its bitter memories, behind, he did not care. Moreland would suffer the bitter penalty of his crime, and then nothing more would ever be heard of the matter. It would be better for the whole story to be told, and momentary pain endured, than to go on striving to hide the infamy and shame which might be discovered at any moment. Already the news was all over Melbourne that the murderer of Oliver Whyte had been captured, and that his confession would bring to light certain startling facts concerning the late Mark Prettlby. Brian well knew that the world winked at secret vices as long as there was an attempt at concealment, though it was cruelly severe on those which were brought to light, and that many whose lives might be open to more culpable than poor Mark Prettlby's would be the first to slander the dead man. The public curiosity, however, was destined never to be gratified, for the next day it became known that Roger Moreland had hanged himself in his cell during the night, and had left no confession behind him.

When Brian heard this he breathed a heartfelt prayer of thanks for his deliverance, and went to see Calton, whom he found at his chambers, in deep converse with Chinston and Kilsip. They all came to the conclusion that as Moreland was now dead nothing could be gained by publishing the confession of Mark Prettlby, so agreed to burn it, and when Fitzgerald saw it the heap of blackened paper in the fireplace all that remained of the bitter story he felt a weight lifted off his heart. The barrister, Chinston and Kilsip, all promised to keep silent on the subject, and they kept the promise nobly, for nothing was ever known of the circumstances which led to the death of Oliver Whyte, and it was generally supposed that it must have been caused by some quarrel between the dead man and his friend, Roger Moreland.

Fitzgerald, however, did not forget the good service that Kilsip had done him, and gave him a sum of money which made him independent for life, though he still followed his old profession of a detective from sheer love of excitement, and was always looked upon with admiration as the man who had solved the mystery of the famous hansom cab murder. Brian, after several consultations with Calton, at last came to the conclusion that it would be no use to reveal to Sal Rawlins the fact that she was Mark Prettlby's daughter, as by the will the money was clearly left to Madge, and such a revelation could bring her no pecuniary benefit, while her bringing up unfitted her for her position; so a yearly income, more than sufficient for her wants, was settled upon her, and she was allowed to remain in ignorance of her parentage. The influence of Sal Rawlins' old life, however, was very strong on her, and she devoted herself to the task of saving her fallen sisters. Knowing, as she did, all the intricacies of the slums, she was enabled to do an immense amount of good, and many an unhappy woman was saved from the squalor and hardship of a gutter life by the kind hand of Sal Rawlins.

Felix Rolleston became a member of parliament, where his speeches, if not very deep, were at least amusing, and while in the house always behaved like a gentleman, which could not be said about all his parliamentary colleagues.

Madge slowly recovered from her illness, and as she had been implicitly named in the will as heiress to Mark Prettlby's great wealth she placed the management of her estates in the hands of Mr. Calton, who, with Thinton & Tarbet, acted as her agents in Australia. On her recovery she learned the story of her father's early marriage, but both Calton and Fitzgerald were silent about the fact of Sal Rawlins being her half sister, as such a revelation could do no good, and would only create a scandal, as no explanation could be given except the true one. Shortly afterward Madge married Fitzgerald, and both of them only too gladly left Australia, with all its sorrows and bitter memories.

Standing with her husband on the deck of one of the P. and O. steamers, as it plowed the blue waters of Hobson's bay into foam, they both watched Melbourne as it gradually faded from their view, under the glow of the sunset. They could see the two domes of the exhibition, and the law courts, and also government house, with its tall tower rising from the midst of the green trees. In the background was a bright crimson sky, barred with masses of black clouds, and over all the great city hung a cloud of smoke like a pall.

The glaring red light of the sinking sun glared angrily on the heavy waters, and the steamer seemed to be making its way through a sea of blood. Madge, clinging to her husband's arm, felt her eyes fill with tears, as she saw the land of her birth receding slowly.

"Good-by," she murmured softly. "Good-by forever."

"You do not regret?" he said, bending his head.

"Regret, no," she answered, looking at him with loving eyes. "With you by my side, I fear nothing. Surely our hearts have been tried in the furnace of affliction, and our love has been chastened and purified."

"We are sure of nothing in this world," replied Brian, with a sigh. "But after all the sorrow and grief of the past let us hope that the future will be peace."

"Peace!"

A white winged sea gull arose suddenly from the crimson waters, and circled rapidly in the air above them.

"A happy omen," she said, looking up fondly to the grave face of her husband, "for your life and for mine."

He bent down and kissed her.

The great steamer moved slowly out to sea, and as they stood on the deck, hand clasped in hand, with the fresh salt breeze blowing keenly in their faces, it bore them away into the placid beauty of the coming night, towards the old world and the new life.

THE END.

# The Girl I Left Behind Me.

When I hired lodgings at Mme. Hampton's, I had no idea that she owned so precious a thing as a daughter. Not that it would have made any difference if I had known it. I had become indifferent to women; they interested me only as a trivial study. You will say that woman as a study is too dangerous, but it had never proved so with me. In the meantime I neither sought nor avoided them; those whom fate threw in my way I placed under my mental microscope, not caring much for what it revealed. My indifference, however, did not arise from any lost illusions. I had never been in love, and it never occurred to me that the thing was possible. I had been on friendly terms with blonde and brunette, with the pride and the coquetry, the clever and the designing; but I had forgotten their existence half an hour later. Mme. Hampton herself never left her room; she was doubtless dying, but she had been so long about it, and made so little circumstance about it, that nobody gave it a thought, it would seem. She saw her lodgers, and arranged terms, and sent in the bills; and yet the house and all its appointments seemed to share the order of the planetary system. The motive power was madame's daughter. I involuntarily pictured her, since we always picture those who appeal individually to us in any way, as a coarse featured woman, with "silver threads among the gold," a face more or less wrinkled, a sharp voice, big rough hands, and a genius for snubbing the servants and haggling with butcher and baker.

On entering madame's room one day in order to settle my account, according to the custom of the house, behold a slender being before the open fire, with one tiny hand on the mantel, a lavender morning gown turned, the knot of yellow hair at the back of her head, from which some curls escaped, into pure gold. There was an air of luxury and leisure about her which was simply delicious in view of the facts.

"My daughter," said madame presently. "Estelle, this is Mr. Van Huysam; you have heard me speak of him."

Estelle turned a beautiful, haughty face in my direction, bowed slightly, smiled vaguely. "Indeed, I might say I have heard you speak of no one else." Plainly the old lady had been singing my praises, and the young one did not fancy the tune.

I do not know what chord thrilled in my heart at those words, in that soft minor voice, capable of all melody, of terse expression, nor how I got myself out of the room. A man who has received a fatal bullet in the breast does not recognize the sensation, for the reason that he has never experienced it before; he does not know its import. We first often after this, always by accident, it would seem, on the staircase, in the hall, and finally one night I made so bold as to knock at the door of her music room. She welcomed me with her haughty cordiality, if haughtiness can be cordial. There were three or four young men already in possession, but she placed her seat near my own, and while she soon threw out javelins of wit for the general benefit, I received the lion's share of attention. This was flattering to my amour propre. But still, whenever I repeated my call, I had always to wrestle with a handful of younger men for the supremacy. I must confess that before I reached this point I had been obliged to wrestle with myself to overcome a prejudice. A Van Huysam in love with his landlady's daughter was an anomaly. What would my family and friends say to such an affair? What would Miss Douglas think, for whom I had been destined, but who had been a hoidenish hoyden of 15 when I had last seen her? Of course this could have nothing for me; it would be a wound to her vanity at the most. I had never intended to marry her; I had never consented, in fact; that boy, shy school girl, with the big eyes and lank figure, had never appealed to me; I had never been able to forgive her for stammering and blushing. Besides, there had been some rumor that the coffers of the family had suffered during their sojourn abroad, and I had lost sight of them through their own negligence. But a landlady's daughter! The idea would wither all my acquaintances. However, love not only laughs at locksmiths, but at one's relations. When I sunned myself in Estelle's presence I cared no more for the world's opinion, or for that of any Van Huysam but myself, than for the inhabitants of Flatland; but once away from that subtle enchanting, then my tone changed. I saw a thousand reasons for giving her up—if one can be said to give up what one does not possess. Such a thing as a Van Huysam marrying out of his sphere had never been known in the family annals. But how did I know that Estelle would marry me? To be sure, if I had been quite certain of that perhaps I should have hesitated to proceed further. The far off, ascertainable and dim is dear to the soul of man—at least till it is his to take or leave. One day, when we were reading a new poem together, a card was brought in. "Tell Mr. Chester that I am engaged and cannot see him to-night," I overheard her say to the servant. "Mr. Chester does not appreciate our author," she apologized to me, "and I am not self sacrificing enough to accept him in exchange for Browning." It occurred to me at that time that there were other young men belonging to aristocratic families who had no fear of a mesalliance with a landlady's daughter, although to be sure they might be simply amusing themselves, as gilded youth were wont to do. Estelle would never go out with me; she had no chaperon, she said. I wondered what my sister-in-law would answer should I write her to chaperon my landlady's daughter to Lohengrin, she who chaperoned only the very elect, so to speak.

One evening the conversation drifted into the subject of marriage. Mr. Chester and some others were present, and led the theme. "I would marry the woman I loved," said Mr. Chester, "if she were a beggar, and my father disinherited me on the spot."

"Beggary signifies nothing," returned another. "One would not ask has she a dot, but has she blue blood."

"An ancestral tree, in short, with more roots than branches," spoke a third. "As for myself, I confess I should prefer my wife to belong to the impecunious old families rather than to the nouveau riche. Poor Bishop, how his world came down upon him when he fell in love with a shop girl, with neither blood nor bullion, his mother especially! But Bishop stood to his guns; it must have taken a lot of pluck to weather all he had from friend and foe."

"You call that pluck!" said Chester. "I call it obstinacy, in his case. It was such an easy thing for Bishop to fall in love that he might have pleased his mother and given up the girl."

"And what do you think, Mr. Van Huysam?" asked Estelle.

"I think Bishop was a fool; that is—I mean—there may be exceptional shop girls, who have all the refinement and cultivation, all the traditions of good breeding, in the world; but Bishop's choice was not one of these. She was simply beautiful, and he was a fool to allow himself, at his age, to be hoodwinked, so to speak, by mere flesh and blood."

"I quite agree with you," she said.

I could have bitten my tongue out when I called Bishop a fool—in fact the whole conversation had seemed malapropos to me, and I went away with a sense of defeat. But how could I tell her that although I might draw the line at the shop girl, marrying a landlady's daughter was quite another affair? Every day, to be sure, I made up my mind that I would seek Estelle no more; that the difficulties in the way were too great to be surmounted, but every day, all the same, found me beside her, without self denial enough to resign the infinite charm of her presence, and yet too weak of will to accept all the consequences of such an alliance.

You will say that if I could thus judge and weigh circumstances I was not in love. But what is it, when all your soul is saturated with thoughts of one being, when you seem to be not so much yourself as another? The heroine in "Wuthering Heights" asks, "Do I love Heathcliffe? I am Heathcliffe," and so, I am sure, I felt with regard to Estelle. I am certain that in time I should have overcome all obstacles, that the nobility within me would have got the better of my meaner qualities; but every man's nature or temperament is in a manner his own fate. Had I not been quite certain at this time that I pleased Estelle, in spite of her gentle banteur, perhaps I should have been able to overcome my social scruples sooner. A few weeks later I was called away on business, and it was a month or more before I found it convenient to return. During that time I had written to Estelle more than once, without, however, receiving any reply. Yet I was sure she was mine; that I had only to speak; and I meant to speak at last—to speak so eloquently that she would not remember the silence had been long.

I went first to pay my respects to Mme. Hampton.

"I have been making my will," she said, after a little.

"Your will, madame?"

"Yes. I have other heirs besides Estelle, who may dispute it. They will contend that I am—what you may call a 'crank.' But I had a method in my madness. I beg you to be my executor."

"I am at your service, madame."

"Thank you. I leave the bulk of my property to Estelle."

"The bulk!" I repeated. "You have found your business remunerative?"

She chuckled audibly. "I have found it entertaining, enlightening," she answered. "It has paid me! Yes, I have discovered who are my friends. I must tell you that Estelle is not my daughter."

"Not your daughter?"

"Are you disappointed? When her father died abroad, insolvent, I was at hand. We were both drinking the waters at some German spa. Long ago I had been going to marry Mr. Douglass, her father."

"Mr. Douglass!"

"Yes. Does the name offend you? When he died I promised to take Estelle if I might give her my name and money. There was literally nothing left from the estate for her to live upon. However, when I returned from Europe I returned a pauper, so to speak. Do you follow me? I allowed myself a little masquerade; I deceived even Estelle, but I have never deprived her of a luxury; even the lace on her handkerchief is real. She often marvels that the business is so good. I have held the purse, and she has been glad to work with me. But my friends were too indignant at my misfortunes to lend me aid. What business had I to lose the money which they might have inherited? And adopt a daughter! They wanted me to place Estelle in a shop—Estelle! How I laughed in my sleeve! I am now about to retire from business; the doctor has advised me to make my will. You will find Estelle in the music room."

I entered the music room without knocking, according to my habit. Estelle sat with her mandolin on her lap, but every chord had snapped in the last stormy touch.

"You have returned," she said, smiling as a ghost may smile.

"Yes. I have come to tell you—what you already know—I love you, Estelle. I have loved you since I first met you; you, and before. I loved you before I knew that you existed. It must be so, because I have never loved till now. You do not doubt it?"

"No, I do not doubt it. I know that you love me, Mr. Van Huysam; and I know that your love must be great, since it has overcome every conventional scruple in your heart."

"My darling Estelle, I was sure you loved me; it is that which has given me courage." I would have taken her in my arms and kissed that perfect cheek where the rose was just beginning to blossom, but she escaped me.

"You know that I loved you," she repeated.

"Mr. Van Huysam, I don't mind confessing that there was indeed a time when I loved you better than life. At least I believed so. As that moment I thought you loved me."

"I did, I do love you, Estelle," I protested.

"Yes. Then I would have loved you forever. Then I could have died for you, lived for you. One day I awoke, I saw that you could not love me, or nothing on earth could keep you silent. You did not see how I suffered. Then my heart broke. Do you know what it is to have a broken heart? It is to have lost the power to love any one again. I have read somewhere that a man never loves the same woman twice."

"But you—I love you. Listen, Estelle, time will"——

But she smiled sadly. "I thank you; I forgive you," she said; "I would love you if I could."

And then the servant announced Mr. Chester.—Mary N. Prescott in Harper's Bazar.

Admitting Sun and Air.

"That's right, my dear. Draw aside the curtains and raise the sash to admit a little sun and heir," cheerily shouted Phaseolus, wheeling baby into the yard just as Lavina was about to give the front room its customary morning ventilation.—Detroit Free Press.


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GOOD, CLEAN STRAW. SWEET TURNIPS and Oats. Apply to G. T. CORFIELD,
Jan31-1m Cordova, B. C.

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Victoria, B. C.

*GREETINGS TO BE HELD.*

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No 120, G. R. C. Regular conversations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas Street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
jy1 1y W. J. QUINLAN, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, I. O. of F. Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
H. M. JOHNS, K. of R. & S. oct9

VICTORIA - COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pigaard streets. Sojourning brethern cordially invited.
mr6 1y S. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

*HOTELS—VICTORIA.*

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

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july12 T. J. BURNES

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*REAL ESTATE.*

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 80.

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JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.


## NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

BETWEEN

JOSEPH BOSCOWITZ, Plaintiff,

AND

JAMES WARREN, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN Order has been made in the above entitled action, by the Hon Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C.J., on the 29th January, 1889, appointing James C. Prevost Receiver of all the Estate and Effects of the above named defendant, to take possession of the real estate and receive and collect the personal estate, and to manage and conduct the business, and to restrain the defendant and all other persons from interfering with him as such Receiver.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Receiver.

Dated, Victoria, Feb. 12th, 1889. feb14

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase twelve Residual and night acres of land, on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Island Group, described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of D. Freeman's claim, thence east 160 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. Containing twelve hundred and eighty acres, more or less.

C. E. RENOUF,
JNO. NICHOLLES.

Victoria B. C., February 2nd 1889. feb.2m

## NOTICE.

Mining Review.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY MINING REVIEW is, and will be, devoted chiefly to the Economic interests of the Province, including Quartz, Placer and Coal Mining, Timber, Fisheries, Agriculture, Banking and the General Commercial and Manufacturing Interests. All who wish to assist, more properly, co-operate with us, in developing the British Columbia interests will now have an opportunity, and if they do not accept it, and can we will be inclined to place them among non-progressionists. We will do our part, and endeavor to do it well; let the public do theirs. fe5

## NOTICE.

*Estate of John Cuthbert, deceased.*

ALL DEBTORS TO THE ESTATE ARE requested to pay their accounts, and all creditors of the estate to present their claims forthwith, to Mrs. Cuthbert, the executrix of the will of the deceased, or to

J. ROLAND HETT,
Barrister-at-Law.

Victoria, January 22nd 1889. ja22tf

## NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

J. BOSCOWITZ vs. T. R. COOPER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of two orders made by the Honorable Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice, dated respectively the 21st and 23rd day of January, 1889, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver and Manager of the steamship Barbara Boscowitz to manage and conduct the business of the said steamship and to receive any money for freight or otherwise due, or to become due, in respect of the said steamship.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Receiver.

Dated, 28th January, 1889. 128-1m

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ANY PERSON GIVING credit to any one on my account without my written order.

J. BOSCOWITZ.

jan19-1f

## NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Christian Conference Cooperative Commonwealth, for the purpose of establishing settlements on Malcom Island and other lands in the Province.

F. JOSEPH SPENCER.

Dated at Victoria, the 14th January, 1889.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT ALL powers of attorney given by me, to any person in this Province have been revoked; and that no one in the Province has authority to act as attorney in fact for me.

J. BOSCOWITZ.

Dated, Victoria, January 22nd 1889. ja22tf

## NOTICE.

*Estate of Thomas Inge, deceased.*

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE above estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same to

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Executors.

Victoria, 4th October, 1888. oct31tf

## NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

BETWEEN

JOHN CAMERON, Plaintiff,

AND

THADDEUS HARPER, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN Order has been made in the above entitled action, by the Hon. Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C.J., appointing James C. Prevost and Henry S. Mason to be Receivers of all the Estate and Effects of the above named defendant, to take possession of the real estate and recieve and collect the personal estate, and to manage and conduct his business, and to restrain the defendant and all other persons from interfering with them as such Receivers.

JAMES C. PREVOST.
HENRY S. MASON.

Dated, Victoria, Dec. 20 1888. de21

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for a Private Bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping and maintaining a Railway from a convenient point on the eastern boundary of the Province to the northern terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island via Yellowstone Pass, Cariboo and Bute Inlet, with power to construct and maintain branch lines, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines to build steamers and other vessels, and generally to do all things conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above purpose or any of them; and for a grant of land in aid of the proposed enterprise.

CHARLES WILSON,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Dated the 12th day of January, 1889. ja14

## NOTICE OF PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APplication will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of STREET RAILWAY in the City of Esquimalt, Victoria and Lake, connecting with the Street Railway system of the City of Victoria, on the following routes: Victoria to Cadboro and Oak Bays; Victoria to Esquimalt Town; Victoria to the Royal Oak Hotel in Lake District; Victoria to Craigflower Bridge; Victoria to the Gorge,

**Passengers Arriving.**

Per Str. Princess Louise from Westminster—Capt and Mrs. Bole and two sons, Miss Ladner, W R Ladner, MP, A Ewen, Jas Orr, MP, O E Corbould, Geo Holmes, W Shawves, E Gilrard, A W Jackson, W G Walker, R Dickinson, W E Dickinson, Lam Lee.

Per Str. North Pacific from Puget Sound—A Manning, J Lawrence, S Hallison, Mrs A Badley, R M Goodlett, W A McVeigh, J Richardson, T E Butters, A McPherson, J Henderson, J Woods, J Young, A Morrison, N Lewis, C H Bottomer, Mrs Miller, W Hammond, A C Phillips, A C Bailey, J Jones, W Gardner, W S Brocket, N Mort, A Erickson, B Wickes, Mrs Smith, Mrs Watson, Miss Sutherland, E Rogers, C Welf, E G Smith, D Bartino, C Meyer, W Morris, H Gardner, C Sharron, W Harriott and wife, W J Lyons, R Walsh, W Jeklasberger, A Ballinger, W Palmer, J W Reddington, W R Mottwary, Mrs Small, Mrs Martin, C Jacobson, B H Davis, G Poseen, W W Carrie, W Long, A German, J Cunningham, T H Tatkill, O Botwan, Mrs Bradley.

**Consignees.**

Per Str. Princess Louise from Westminster—Van Volkenburgh, Dom Exp Co, W H Elliott, W H Walker, E Girard; Valo & Brooks, Landberg & Beeor.

Per Str. North Pacific, from Puget Sound—E B M, L & L, C F Greene, E Musgood, T B & Co, W & J Wilson, A B, Lenz & Leiser, R L & D H & H & Co, Van Volkenburgh, E Earle, E Baker, Val & Brooks, Eastie & L, Geo Vienna, S J Pitts, Parker.

**DIED.**

HERNON—In this city at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, Michael Hernon, aged 49 years, a native of Galway, Ireland.

The funeral will take place at 2 p. m., to-morrow (Wednesday) from the French Hospital. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

## CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The steamer Ancon arrived from Portland this afternoon and sails for Wrangel this evening.

—Atherton, the principal witness in the Griffin black hand case, is employed in the Albion Iron Works.

—Teacher—What is the future of "he drinks?" Johnny (after considerable thought)—"He is drunk."

—The Albion Iron Works Co. erected shears on Spratt's wharf to be used in placing boilers and machinery in steamers.

—Michael Hernon, aged 49 years, a native of Galway, Ireland, died at the French hospital this morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

—The verandah in front of Kurtz & Co's. cigar store and M W Waitt's Stationery store was removed to-day. Let the good work be continued to the corner of Yates street.

**PERSONAL.**

**Items Telling of Movements of Well Known Persons.**

A. McPherson, the genial agent of the Union Mutual of Maine, arrived from Seattle last evening.

M. King returned from the mainland last night.

T. C. Atkinson, G. H. Maynard, B. Van Volkenburgh and Thornton Fell were passengers from Vancouver on the steamer Islander last night.

Sir William Hoste, H. Croft, M. P. P., and John Croft arrived from Duncan's on yesterday's train.

**POLICE COURT.**

(Before City Police Magistrate Richards, Q. C.)

The Court opened at 11:45 this morning

John Seston was charged by Officer Thomas with being drunk and disorderly. Fined $5 and $7 costs.

John Johnson and Frank Elmore were charged with maliciously injuring property belonging to T. J. Barnes, [proprietor of the American Hotel.

William Barnes swore to the truth of the information which charges the defendants with maliciously breaking a door and other property in the American Hotel valued at $7.50.

William Barnes said he keeps the American Hotel on Yates street with his father; recognize the defendants; at 12 o'clock last night the defendants came into the saloon; they asked for drinks which were refused them; they then sat down and commenced talking to a boarder; saw the tall prisoner and the boarder scuffling; the second prisoner was urging the tall prisoner to go on; some of the boarders separated them and put them outside; in a few minutes one of them put his foot through the door; followed them to the Adelphi corner to have them arrested; telephoned for the police; prisoners took a drink at the Adelphi and returned to the American; Johnson took up a chair in the hall and broke it; they left their coats outside; they said it was their intention to clean the house out; they were very drunk.

Wm. O'Connor, clerk in the American Hotel, Yates street, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Barnes.

The case was remanded until to-morrow.

John Johnson was then charged with maliciously damaging two panes of glass in N. Poffman's store, on Douglas street, valued at $3. This offence was committed on Sunday night.

Supt. Sheppard said the man Johnson has been acting in a very disorderly manner since he arrived in this city from Nanaimo a few days ago.

His Honor remanded the case until to-morrow morning.

Jank Kow was charged with aggravated assault on another celestial.

W. H. Langley, of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken's offices appeared for the prosecution.

The case was remanded.

**Deepening the Channel.**

The work of placing in "mattrasses," as as they are technically called, to confine the water in the mouth of the Fraser River into one channel, is being energetically proceeded with. Fourteen of the "mattrasses" were to be towed down to the mouth this morning and placed in position. The same principle, but on a modified scale, that was found to work so satisfactorily on the mouth of the Mississippi, is being adopted in regard to the Fraser River sand heads. By the use of these "mattrasses" the waters are confined to one channel and the increased current deepens the channel and prevents the formation of "bars."

**A Druggists' Association.**

A few weeks ago a meeting of the druggists of Victoria was held in the office of Messrs. Langley & Co. to consider the advisability of forming a Pharmaceutical Association for this province. Mr. T. M. Henderson, who had outlines of an act, presented it for approval, and a committee composed of Messrs. Shotbolt, Moore, Blanchard and Henderson, was appointed to draft it in detail. A copy was forwarded to each of the druggists in the province who have approved of its provisions. The bill, which has been placed in the hands of Mr. T. Davie, to bring before the House, provides that all engaging in the business of chemist and druggist in this province shall be properly qualified persons to be known as the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. The affairs of the association shall be conducted by a council composed of six licentiates of pharmacy resident in the province, who shall appoint annually a board of examiners. The examining board shall meet biennially. The annual general meeting of the association shall be held alternately in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo on the second Thursday in the month of June. Every person engaged in the practice of pharmacy will be required to register under the Act. The leading clause of the act provides that no person shall keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons (named in a schedule) unless registered under this act, under a penalty of a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution for the first offence, and $50 and costs for the second offence, which shall be recovered in a summary manner before two justices of the peace or a police magistrate. Nothing in the act shall prevent any person from selling goods of any kind to any person legally authorized to carry on the business of an apothecary or interfere with wholesale dealers in the sale of poisons.

**The Police Court.**

It was almost noon to-day when the police court opened. Reporters, witnesses, clerks, police officers and prisoners were kept waiting and complaints were made on all sides. The hour of opening the police court should be changed to 10 o'clock.

**Bigger Than Ever.**

We still lead the van and intend to keep at the head of the procession. Fresh oysters arrive every day from Montreal. Guaranteed fresh, wholesale and retail, dished up on the premises for 25 cents a plate. Open till 12 o'clock every night; 36 Government street.

**Real Estate Sale.**

The fine residence and grounds owned by Mrs. W. J Jeffree, on Fort street above Cook street, were disposed of by private sale this morning. Mr. L. Casey was the purchaser. The sum paid for the property was $6,000. The sale was made through F. G. Richards, jr.

**Sensational Journalism.**

The Victoria *Colonist* published a very sensational and almost incredible story of a Chinaman and his wife having been found lashed to a raft and floating in the Straits. The reporter of that paper must have recently witnessed a "tank play" and written the article after he had left the theatre.—*Port Townsend Argus.*

**From the North.**

The steamer Sardonyx arrived from the North at 9 o'clock this morning. The steamer left this port on the 15th inst., and made the round trip in ten days. The canneries are preparing for the salmon season. The following passengers came down on the Sardonyx: John Roau, G. Murphy and J. Montgomery, Fort Simpson; R. Draney and Miss Chambers, Rivers Inlet; J. Latimore, Alex. McDonald and H. Grant, Valdez Island; W. H. Dempster, Skeena River.

**Sir Baden Powell's Views.**

The statement is made by Sir George Baden Powell, M. P. for Liverpool, that he will urge upon the British Government the claims of the Canadian Pacific as a national highway to the east, believing that it would effect the saving of three weeks' time for English merchants. He thought that by proper management Canada could secure much of the trade that now goes to San Francisco, and thinks the government should take up the Australian cable scheme.

**Westminster Board of Trade.**

At the annual meeting of the New Westminster Board of Trade held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected: John Hendry, president; T. J. Trapp, vice-president; D. Robson, secretary-treasurer. The foregoing were re-elected by acclamation. Council—W. A. Duncan, E. S. Scoullar, A. Ewen, H. Elliott, James Punch, W. Wolfenden, T. Cunningham and B. Douglas. Board of Arbitration—W. McColl, C. M. Beecher, D. Drysdale and R. Dickinson.

**A Brave Man.**

A Chinaman was arrested last night who was considered a "brave man" by the Chinese portion of the community. He became offended at the Chinese theatre last night because another celestial stepped on his toes and attempted to cut a hole in him with a dagger. One of the Chinamen called in the police and the would be murderer is languishing behind prison bars. It is said that this man does not value his life and will wipe out an enemy for a very small offense.

**Northern Enterprise.**

We are pleased to note that the first regular voyage of the steamer Sardonyx on the northern route, which by a paragraph in another column it will be seen was accomplished in the short time of ten days, resulted so favorably that the ensuing trip, which commences on the 1st proximo, we are informed bids fair to be equally successful. A large number of men have been engaged for the Naas River Fishing and British American Packing Company, and supplies for these and the other canneries on the route will be sent up on the next trip.

**San Francisco Police.**

The Chinatown brigade of the San Francisco police are in durance vile for receiving bribes from the Chinese. The Sergeant received $150 every Saturday night; each of the men received the sum of $70 weekly to wink at the Chinese lotteries and tan tan games. Chief Crowley placed a man named Monoghan on the Chinatown beat, and he is the principal witness against the prisoners. Monoghan received $70 from the Chinese on two occasions and handed the money over to the Chief of Police. The reward for his services was the position of police Sergeant on the Chinatown beat.

**Their Oldest Inhabitant.**

The people of Seattle do not appear to be the most charitable in this busy world. The *Post-Intelligencer* of Sunday contains the following: "Old Angeline, the daughter of Chief Seattle, was found yesterday by Capt. Manning picking among refuse for something to eat. She told him she had had no food all day. The old woman lives in a cabin at the foot of Pike street. She has only one relative that she knows of, and he is not here. She is old and unable to work as she formerly did, but is unwilling to beg. The services her father rendered to the early settlers will entitle her to consideration and aid. Angeline does not know her age; she was the oldest child of Seattle, and was an old woman when she saw the first white man; it will be only a little while, she says, before she lies down to die."

**The Minstrels.**

Never, since eight years ago, when the Leavitt minstrels and Billy Emerson made San Francisco audiences roar, have we seen better minstrelsy than was furnished by Richards and Pringle's knights of the "Burnt Cork." The jokes had the merit of being fairly fresh, whilst as for the songs, if a better selection might have been made, their rendition was unexceptionable. There does not appear to be a poor singer in the troupe. The best evidence of excellence is the manner in which impersonations are received by the audience, and especially is it true of Victoria audiences, which as a rule, are unimpressionable and critical. In this respect the Georgias cannot complain. Every joke, every song, and every character impersonation was followed by encores, and indeed we do not remember of ever seeing a company more frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Besides drawing a full house, the Georgias can flatter themselves of having given greater general satisfaction than is common with the troupes visiting this city.

**Victorians Abroad.**

The New Zealand *Herald* of Jan. 7th contains the following:—Amongst the passengers on the steamship Mariposa were two former New Zealand colonists, one of whom only will be remembered by the very "oldest inhabitant"—Mr. T. Trounce, of Victoria, B. C., and Mr. Robert J. Creighton, who is a through passenger to Sydney and Melbourne. On his way back to California, Mr. Creighton hopes to spend a few weeks in New Zealand and renew old friendships. Mr. Trounce (who is accompanied by his wife) arrived from England at Port Nicholson (now Wellington) early in 1842. Having spent some time in that settlement, he went to Nelson, leaving for Hobart before the Wairau massacre. He carried on business in Hobart, as architect and builder, and came to Auckland early in the fifties. With Mr. Polack, one of the pioneers of Kororarska, Mr. Trounce constructed twenty small houses, and shipped them to San Francisco. Having arrived at a glutted market, the kauri was surrendered for freight and Mr. Trounce at once started in his profession in which he prospered. He ultimately settled in British Columbia, where his family and property are located and he is now visiting Auckland for his health, which it is to be hoped the curative waters of Waiwera will thoroughly establish. Mr. Trounce is full of anecdote and reminiscences of early New Zealand days.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

**Special Meeting Last Evening—Extending the Limits.**

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening to consider Alderman Harrison's motion to extend the city limits. Present—His Worship Mayor Grant, Alds. Vigelius, Wilson, Kelly, Styles, Coughlan, McKillean, Harris, Harrison and Goodacre.

Ald. Vigelius on the request of the Mayor reported verbally the opinion of the city barrister as to what constituted a legal two thirds vote of the Municipal Council of this city for the purpose of extending its limits, as required by the Municipalities Act, and said that the Mayor was correct in his ruling on last Wednesday night, viz: that six votes cast was not a two-thirds vote of the Municipal Council, as by the Act the Mayor is deemed one of the Municipal Council.

Ald. Harrison said it was the intention to call for another vote on this question. He considered that the Aldermen should put aside their personal feelings and consider the interests of the city which would be best served by immediately extending the limits. If the Council delayed other municipalities would grow up looking the city in and preventing progress and development. At present a portion of Beacon Hill Park was outside the limits and it is improved year by year at the expense of the city. The Council should sink all differences and should move at once to prevent the incorporation of municipalities in Victoria West and Victoria East.

Ald. Coughlan said there was no probability of the incorporation of outside municipalities. He did not think the movement on foot in Victoria West would amount to anything, and the extension of the limits would increase the area by two and a half square miles. It would not be wise to increase the area which would return but $1 for every $20 expended. He would be greatly benefitted personally, and many others living outside the limits were desirous of receiving the benefits to be derived by becoming a portion of the city of Victoria. He considered that the people would ask for streets and other improvements as soon as they commenced paying taxes into the city treasury, and sidewalks would be asked for in all directions. At the present time Victoria kept 120 miles of streets in repair which was far more than cities with a larger revenue could attend to in a proper manner.

Ald. Vigelius said he was glad to hear Ald. Coughlan say that the extension of the limits would be of great benefit to him personally. Many others would be benefitted in the same way and all would be satisfied in a short time. The streets and sidewalks of Victoria were a credit to the city and great improvements had been made during the past three or four years. The best interests of the city should be considered by the Aldermen and private interests should be cast aside in the discussion of this most important question.

On motion it was decided to go into committee of the whole to discuss the question.

Ald. Styles—Is it the intention to include Victoria West?

His Worship—It is understood that the limits will be extended a half a mile in every direction.

Ald. Harris wished to know what benefit would be derived by Victoria through the extension of the city limits.

His Worship said the extension of the city limits would prevent the incorporation of other municipalities in close proximity to the city. He mentioned a number of cities which have been forced to take in adjoining municipalities and assume their debts and responsibilities, which were more than double what they would have been had they been taken in before they organized as separate municipalities. The city of Victoria would be making a great mistake if the Council allowed the formation of municipalities in the neighborhood of a city which was expanding like the city of Victoria. A movement is already on foot to form a municipality in Victoria west which would hedge in Victoria from Ross Bay on the east to the sea on the west. The property owners in those sections would find the expense a great deal more than it would be by becoming a portion of the present municipality. They would not be called on to support a city hall, police force, and their own staff of officials.

Ald Coughlan did not wish to be understood as speaking in favor of the formation of outside municipalities. If it was a question of extending the city limits or forming a separate municipality he would vote for extending the city limits.

Ald. Styles said the residents of Victoria West would prefer to become a portion of the city of Victoria.

Ald. Wilson said no petitions were handed in from Victoria West against the formation of a separate municipality. If a counter petition was not handed in Victoria West would get a charter. He knew one gentleman who was taking a great interest in forming a municipality provided the city did not extend its limits.

Ald. Styles wished to know the name of that gentleman.

Ald. Harrison said the gentleman was Mr. J. D. Pemberton.

Ald. Wilson said many persons outside the city were supplied with water and light. They paid nothing towards the construction of streets and sidewalks, and it would be only fair to the property owners of the city that they should not be asked to supply water to outside parties at the same rates as is charged in the city where the whole expense of construction is borne. He was in favor of cutting off the supplies from outside parties unless they were willing to bear a fair share of taxation and become a portion of the city.

Ald. McKillican considered that action should be taken at once by the Board. There was no guarantee that Victoria West would not form a municipality and immediate action should be taken.

Ald. McKillican moved, seconded by Ald. Kelly, that the vote taken on Wednesday night be reconsidered. Carried.

A resolution was then moved and carried, which was of the same description as the motion passed last Wednesday night.

Ald. Coughlan voted against the motion.

Ald. Harris did not vote.

The committee reported progress and on motion of Ald. Vigelius, seconded by Ald. Kelly, the report was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

## MR. CHISHOLM, M. P.

**What the Honorable Gentleman Has to Say About Us.**

During the discussion in the Commons on the rebate of duty on corn, Mr. Chisholm, the member for New Westminster district had the following to say: "I do not desire to reply to remarks made by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, but I should like to say a few words in regard to the view we take of this subject in the province from which I come. The fact of the matter is that previous to the adoption of the national policy our farmers were struggling and were very poor. They had to compete with farm produce brought across the line, and farm products were brought in and slaughtered our market. At that time the wild lands on the Fraser river were worth about $5 an acre, at the present time those lands are worth $30 an acre; cultivated lands at that time were worth about $20 an acre, at the present time they are selling at about $75 to $100 an acre. I was sorry to hear the other evening that land had depreciated so much in value in this part of the country, for such is not the case in our province, and since the national policy has been in operation lands have been advancing rapidly from year to year until the day before I left a farm of 160 acres on an island in the Fraser was sold for $100 an acre. That shows that the national policy has been good for our province, and we are in favor of it. We are in favor of it in its entirety; we do not want to do away with any part of it. If I made any other statement to this House all the farmers on the Fraser river would bring me to a severe account indeed. In my statement I will be supported by every honorable member from the province which I have the honor to represent, and so far as the national policy is concerned I will support it in its entirety. I believe it is a good way to raise the revenue which is necessary for every Government, and it is desirable to protect all the industries in the country, whether agricultural or manufacturing. With these few remarks, and without offering any comment on statements made by honorable gentlemen either on this side of the House or on the Opposition side of the House, I conclude by desiring that the House should know how we in British Columbia feel on this question, and the view held in the province from which I come.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

**Proceedings in the House of Assembly To-day.**

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by the Rev. D. Fraser.

PETITIONS.

A petition presented by the member for Kootenay was ruled out of order, as it asked for an appropriation.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the public accounts presented on the 5th inst. be referred to the select standing committee on public accounts

Hon. Mr. Beaven said this resolution must have struck the House as a very peculiar one. Were this resolution to pass it would only be possible for the public accounts committee to examine the treasury documents up to the 30th of June last, whereas it has been customary ever since confederation to examine them to date. He would, therefore, move as an amendment that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "on the 5th inst." and inserting in lieu thereof "up to date." The public accounts presented on the 5th inst. were only those up to June last, and the House certainly could not desire to limit the investigations to them. There certainly appeared to be remarkable desire on the part of the ministry to withhold information and it appeared still more so when such a resolution as this was brought before the House. The public accounts to date should be placed before the House before such a resolution as this was introduced.

Hon. Mr. Turner explained that the public accounts were ready but they were not printed. On account of the great amount of printed matter required he had not been able to place the financial records before the House in printed form. The Government had no desire, however, to withhold any information, and if the House wanted the public accounts they would have to take them in manuscript form.

Mr. Bole said that in order that the Finance Committee should not be kept waiting on the printing office it would be a good idea for the manuscript to be referred to the Finance Committee and they could go on with the work. There could be no objection to that.

Hon. Mr. Robson claimed that it would be irregular to allow the Finance Committee to go on with the examination of the manuscript, especially as the manuscript was in the hands of the printer.

Mr. Grant—One thing the government can be congratulated on—it's inventive genius. There are never wanting some bugbear to frighten off enquiries into their public acts. Now, the facts are, there is nothing to prevent the public accounts committee from going into the treasury at once and examining the vouchers and books there. A motion to this effect was made during the past three years and if the government had nothing to cover up they should not object this once but on the other hand court the fullest enquiry into their acts.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said this was merely a feud of the opposition. They could not get the public accounts complete up to the 31st December and they knew it.

Mr. Grant—We did not ask for them.

Hon. Mr. Robson explained that after the explanation that had been made he had no objection.

The Finance Minister accepted the amendment of the leader of the opposition and the resolution passed.

## NANAIMO NEWS.

**Reduced Coal Output—Texada News—Football, Etc.**

(From the Courier.)

Nothing of interest has transpired the past week. The Wellington collieries have, to a certain extent, reduced their output.

Two funerals took place yesterday, both children of Mr. J. Jones and Mr. R. Hall respectively.

A football match between the North Cowichan and South Cowichan clubs to take place at Quamichan on the 9th prox. is being arranged.

The southeastern part of Texada island is just now being examined by prospectors who continue to flock in to the new mining district. It is said that a better quality of quartz has been found on this portion of the island than has been found elsewhere. A sample in the possession of a gentleman who returned yesterday from Texada is exceedingly rich—so rich in fact is it that it does not take a quartz sharp to determine its quality, the merest novice being able to do so. The negotiations for the sale to Vancouver parties of the "Golden Slipper" and other claims is off, the owners not being will to accept the conditions of sale. They are actively engaged in developing the "Golden Slipper" and their other claims, and are entirely satisfied with the prospect.

## SPORTING NOTES.

**The Seattle Bruisers—Regatta at Tacoma.**

On Sunday next Cleary and McCann, of Seattle, will fight for $500 aside. A Seattle exchange of Saturday says: "Where the contest will come off is as yet only a matter of conjecture, but it will likely take place on British soil. The steamer which will carry the pugilists and witnesses will leave Yesler's wharf to-morrow week for the battle ground." The Provincial Superintendent of Police will, no doubt, make arrangements to stop the fight should the bruisers reach our shores. A warrant is in the hands of the Nanaimo police for the arrest of McCann, and an opportunity to serve it will be given on Sunday next.

AQUATIC.

O'Connor, Peterson, Gandaur, Lee and Hamm will row at Tacoma on May 18. Articles of agreement have already been drawn up and are in the hands of Messrs. Boeringer & Anderson, opticians, ready to be signed by the principals. A subscription paper to defray the expenses of the race has been put in circulation. It is desired to raise about $2,000. The eastern metropolitan daily papers will all send special men out to report the event, and the *Forest and Stream*, a popular sporting paper of New York, has already sent to Tacoma for a description and picture of the bay and the race course. It is intended to guarantee the expenses of the competing oarsmen. The prize will be a magnificent silver cup, to cost $500. It is figured that a harder and consequently a faster and closer race will be got out of the men with a cup instead of cash as a prize.

THE WALKING CONTEST.

San Francisco, Feb. 26—At noon to-day the score in the walking match stood: Moore 405 miles, Howarth 400, Hart 399, Guerrero 392, Vint 354, Campau 332, Davies 286, Leahy 285.

**P. C. Regulations.**

Our contemporary is in error in respect to postoffice matters. We refer it to the P. O. Act, 49 Vict., Cap. 35, Sec 44.

**Eggs That are Eggs.**

J. P. Davies and Co. disposed of 120 barrels of eastern eggs this morning by public auction. Each barrel contained 70 dozen eggs, and each dozen brought seven cents.

(Continued from 1st page.)

eight o'clock. This was my first glimpse of the East of my imagination—the rocky ascent, the towering battlemented walls, the huge black gates inexorably closed. Neither persuasion nor money could open them, as the keys of the colossal padlocks were with the king's guard at the palace. So rather than return five miles to a choumar, I rolled myself up under my rug and slept there on a big stone all night, and when morning broke and the countrymen coming to market lifted the corner of the rug and saw what was underneath they were not a little astonished. Then at daylight we rode into the city and Mr. Colin Ford, Her Majesty's most hospitable consul, met me at his gate in gorgeous pyjamas, and extended the bath and the breakfast and the welcome of civilization to a tired and hungry and particulary dirty traveler.

HENRY NORMAN.

*REPUDIATES AN ELECTION DEBT*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—A few days before the last election in Victoria District I was hired by Julius Brethour, of Saanich, to convey voters to the polling station at the Willows, Cadboro Bay road. I told Mr. Brethour that my charge would be $7.50 for the day and he said he would make it all right. Since then I have received nothing after working all day and would like to know who will foot the bills of the candidates or their agents.

J. S. ALEXANDER.

*OUR INFLUENCE AT OTTAWA.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I see that the Vancouver *World* twits our Victoria members at Ottawa having been able to obtain another letter carrier at the expense to the Dominion Government of $30 per month. It would seem by Mr. E. C. Baker's remarks in his interview that there is a great deal of truth in this. On the question of having the China steamers call at Victoria, and the grant to Battery C, the Island members do not think they can get the Government to do anything. In view of the past strong adherance to Sir John Macdonald and his party by our representatives, this is to say the least shabby treatment to us. Mr. Baker is now able to see that it would be better to send members to Ottawa who are more independent than to follow strictly party lines. We need not look to the Dominion Government for any sympathy so long as we lend such a solid following as we have done in the past, and it is time a change should be made so that at least our demands may have a hearing at Ottawa. It is evident that we shall have only one representative at Ottawa this year, as Mr. Baker's health appears to be, by report, such that he will not likely return to the cold regions of Ottawa this winter.

VOTER.

**Corner Stone to be Laid.**

Tenders for the erection of the new St. Andrew's church, at the corner of Douglas and Broughton streets, were received and opened yesterday, and the contract awarded to Mr. Joshua Holland for about $41,000. The ground was broken to-day and the work will be pushed rapidly forward it being the intention of the management to have, if possible, the corner stone laid during the meeting of the Presbytery which takes place next Thursday week.

**New Canneries.**

It is understood that two new canneries are about to be erected on the Fraser river, one on the North Arm on a small island near the mouth, and another on the South Arm at Steve's. The former will be erected by the Bon Accord Company, the latter by Hobson & Co., a Montreal firm. Some think that it is going to be overdone and in considering the fate of Columbia and Sacramento rivers it does not appear to be the best thing in the world that new canneries should go upon the Fraser.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

WEDGEWOOD CROCKERY!

—THE—

RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO'Y

Have just received a shipment of this

CELEBRATED CROCKERY

And are selling it at

Very Low Prices!

Masonic Building

DOUGLAS STREET.

C. P. N. CO., Ld.

FOR ALBERNI

And Barclay Sound Ports.

THE STEAMER

MAUDE,

CAPT. BROWN.

—WILL LEAVE—

Thursday, February 28,

Should sufficient inducements be offered.

For freight or passage apply at office C. P. N. Co. Ld., Wharf street.

feb25-3t JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Prof. Oliver & Daughter

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that they will open an advanced class in Dancing on Friday evening, March 1st. We will introduce for the first time in Victoria, the following new dances, the La Belle, Jersey Slipple, Waltz, Lancers, and Parisian Varieties. None but those of undoubted respectability will be admitted. feb26-1m

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the City Clerk's office, up to 4 o'clock Wednesday, the 27th instant, for blasting out a rock fronting the property of Messrs. McKillican & Anderson, on Wharf street, plans and specifications of which may be seen daily at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

C. M. C.

City Hall, February 19, 1889. feb21

HUDSON'S BAY COMP'Y.

A large stock of ATKINS & COMPANY'S celebrated

Indianapolis Saws and Saw Tools

Now on hand, consisting in part of

6½ and 7 Feet Occident.
7 and 7½ Lone Star.
6 and 6½ Tuttle Tooth.
6 and 6½ Common Tooth.
6 and 6½ Pit.

At the Puget Sound Mills these Saws are recognized as being the very best in use, and the demand for them is increasing.

AT COST!

MEN'S, YOUTHS & BOYS' OVERCOATS!

All to be Cleared out

AT COST PRICE FOR CASH

AT

JEFFREE'S,

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NO BOOM

But Genuine Sales in James Bay Property!

Now is the time to purchase

Choice Residential Property!

Grand view of the Olympic Mountains and Straits of Juan De Fuca, close to Beacon Hill Park. Good Elevation, Wide Streets. Half Acre and Acre Sections on

Dallas Road and Menzies Street!

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED. TERMS EASY.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

NEXT TO POODLE DOG RESTAURANT, YATES STREET.

Open from 7:30 to 9 p. m., for the convenience of those whose business require their attention during the day.

Constance Cove Farm---Acre Lots for Sale.

Most desirable Residence Lots, situate on Craigflower Road, commanding a full view of Victoria Arm. Full supply of water from the Esquimalt Water Works. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on time. Apply at once to

F. G. Richards, Jr.,

feb8 Real Estate Agent, No. 51 Yates street.

Francis Bourchier,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Real Estate Broker and Financial Agent,

Has for sale the following properties, which are situated in most desirable portions of the City and Vicinity:

Half-Acre Blocks in James Bay; also Lots on Dallas Road, Michigan Street and St. Lawrence Street, from $400.

Blocks of 5 to 10 acres of fine lands suitable for market gardens, 1½ miles from city. Price from $70 an acre.

Bargains can be secured in City House Property. Several first-class residences for sale.

Several good farms will be disposed off on easy terms.

Mr. Bourchier's wide business connection with Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Angeles, etc., will prove of great value and assistance to intending purchasers who can obtain full information and lists at the office, corner Government and Broughton Streets

Mortgages negotiated.

Life Insurance and Financial Agent. feb19

BARGAINS

FOR FEBRUARY.

Boots and Shoes!

FIFTH ANNUAL

BOOT & SHOE SALE

NOW ON!

20 PER CENT. BELOW COST!

$9,000 regular stock, and $1,200 worth of sample Boots and Shoes.

PRICE LIST:

Ladies' very fine French Kid Button Gaiter for $2.55 pair.

Ladies' very fine Calf Button Gaiter for $2.20 pair.

Ladies' very fine Goat Pebble Button Gaiter for $1.70 pr.

Men's fine Calf Bals, hand sewn, $2.50 pair.

Men's fine Calf Bals, per pair, $1.70.

Childrens' Shoes from 40c. pair.

4,000 pairs Slippers and Low Shoes from 50c. pair.

GIFT LIST:

One Grand American Organ, valued at $175.00.

Two Ladies' solid Silver Watches and Chains, valued at $25.00 each.

One Gents' crystal faced solid Silver Watch, value $25.

One pair glass Decanters, and fifteen other prizes, valued at from $5 each and upwards.

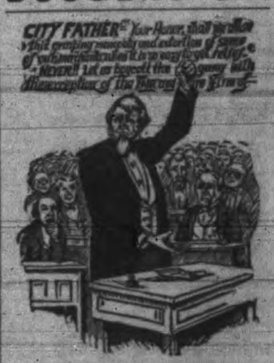
Purchasers will receive a ticket in the drawing for every dollars worth of goods purchased.

Drawing takes place March 1st, 1889.

Russell M'Donald & Co

Masonic Building,

DOUGLAS ST.




Argyle House.

40 doz. Ladies' Cashmere Hose 35c. pair.

25 doz. Ladies' Cashmere Hose, full finish, 50c. pair.

32 doz. Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose 20c. pair.

20 doz. Ladies' Merino Heavy Hose, 25c. pair.

Children's Wool Hose at cost.

A Nice line of Men's Goods in dark colors, 15c.

A nice line of Costume Cloths dark colors, 20c.

10 pieces Ladies Cloth, nice shades, 25c.

Check Ginghams 6c., 10c., 12½c., 14c.

1-yard wide Grey Cotton 7½c. yard.

Heavy white Cottons, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 14c.

Gentlemen's white shirts, 50c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Gentlemen's Underwear at cost.

A nice line samples of Ladies' Jerseys, cheap.

A full line of Muslin Underwear open to-day.

Argyle House

Under Clarence Hotel.

DOUGLAS STREET.

feb6 d&w

SPENCER'S -:- ARCADE!

JUST RECEIVED! JUST RECEIVED!

A Splendid line of German Samples in Men's, Women's and Children's

Hosiery, Balbriggan, Cashmere and Silk Underwear,

Gloves, Shawls, Etc., Etc.,

Which I have Marked at Wholesale Prices in Order to Clear this Month, as I must make room for a magnificent assortment of New Goods personally selected by Mr. C. Spencer for the coming Spring.

Remnants at Half Price! See the Windows!

SPENCER'S ARCADE, GOVERNMENT STREET.